

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PACT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE SESSION CONTINUES

Delegations Taking Part Listed

AU221933 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Sofia, October 22 (BTA) -- The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries opened its regular session in Sofia today:

Taking part in the meeting are:

From the People's Republic of Bulgaria: Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, head of the delegation; Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Mr. Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

From the German Democratic Republic: Mr Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D.) and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, head of the delegation; Mr Willi Stoph, Politburo member of the CC of S.E.D. and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Mr Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of S.E.D.; Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the CC of the S.E.D. and minister of national defence of the GDR; Mr Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of S.E.D.; Mr Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of S.E.D.; Mr Oskar Fischer, member of the CC of S.E.D. and minister of foreign affairs of the GDR.

From the Polish People's Republic: Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (P.U.W.P.) and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, head of the delegation, Mr Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the P.U.W.P.; Mr Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member of the CC of the P.U.W.P. and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Mr Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member of the CC of the P.U.W.P. and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic; Army General Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the P.U.W.P. and minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic.

From the Socialist Republic of Romania: Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party (R.C.P.) and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, head of the delegation; Mr Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the R.C.P. and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the R.C.P. and minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Mr Petru Enache, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the R.C.P. and secretary of the CC of the R.C.P.; Mr Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the R.C.P. and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), head of the delegation; Mr Andrey Gromyko, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Mr Nikolay Ryzhkov, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and minister of defense of the USSR; Mr Konstantin Rusakov, member of the CC of the CPSU; Mr Boris Aristov, member of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign trade of the USSR.

From the Hungarian People's Republic: Mr Janos Kadar, secretary general of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (H.S.W.P.), head of the delegation; Mr Gyorgy Lazar, Politburo member of the CC of the H.S.W.P. and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Mr Matyas Szuros, secretary of the CC of the H.S.W.P.; Mr Peter Varkonyi, member of the CC of the H.S.W.P. and minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic; Colonel-General Istvan Olah, member of the CC of the H.S.W.P. and minister of defence of the Hungarian People's Republic.

From the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: Dr Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (K.S.C.) and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, head of the delegation; Mr Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CC of the K.S.C. and prime minister of the Federal Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Mr Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CC of the K.S.C. and secretary of the CC of the K.S.C.; Mr Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium of the CC of the K.S.C. and secretary of the CC of the K.S.C.; Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CC of the K.S.C. and minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Colonel-General Milan Vlacik, member of the CC of the K.S.C. and minister of national defence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Taking part in the session is Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is the general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee at the session.

Proceedings Reported

LD221836 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Istvan Kulcsar report from Sofia on 22 October Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session -- live or recorded]

[Text] At this morning's and afternoon's sessions of the Political Consultative Committee, the heads of delegations delivered speeches in this order: Mikhail Gorbachev, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker, Gustav Husak, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov. At this morning's session Janos Kadar presided; at this afternoon's session Todor Zhivkov presided. The consultation, as we have already reported, started at the government residence in Boyana near Sofia at 0900.

The speakers devoted their main attention to the following issues: the European and in general the whole international situation; the means of averting the nuclear threat; the prevention of the militarization of outer space; disarmament; arms limitation; and the strengthening of the elements of detente.

The speakers were of the view that in recent years the international situation has greatly deteriorated, tension has increased, and the world has come close to the limit beyond which events become uncontrollable. The Political Consultative Committee, which has already made initiatives for avoiding this, examined further concepts on this occasion.

The Warsaw Pact countries' leaders considered that the forthcoming Geneva summit meeting will be an opportunity for contributing to the attenuation of international tension and to the attainment of real arms limitation results. All the speakers wished General Secretary Gorbachev much success for his Geneva talks with President Reagan.

According to information we have received, the Political Consultative Committee will be taking a stand against the European deployment of nuclear weapons and will come out in favor of Europe becoming completely free of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. On the issue of the limitation of medium-range weapons, agreement might emerge separately from the prevention of space armament or the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons. Among other things, these frequently compromise-like [as heard] concepts will be given a place in the document that is to be worked out at the Political Consultative Committee session, which will have the following title: On the Most Important Issues of our Age; on Averting the Nuclear Threat; on the Favorable Turn in the European and World Situation.

Kulikov Delivers Report

LD222133 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The Warsaw Pact Consultative Political Committee is deliberating in Sofia. Two sessions were held today. The leaders of the Pact's seven states including Wojciech Jaruzelski took the floor. The participants in the meeting also heard a report by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the United Armed Forces.

During the meeting a detailed review of the situation in Europe is being made, and key issues of international relations are being discussed. Particular attention is devoted to the most important tasks in the struggle for preventing a nuclear catastrophe, counteracting plans to take the arms race into space and for halting it on earth, and also for restoring principles of peaceful cooperation and coexistence in international relations.

Officials Sign Declaration

LD230918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0811 GMT 23 Oct 85

["Declaration by the States of the Warsaw Pact Signed" -- ADN Headline]

[Text] Sofia [dateline as received] -- The declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states was adopted unanimously and signed this morning at the Pact meeting in the Bulgarian capital. The highest representatives of the fraternal states signed their names at the bottom of this important document which calls "for the elimination of the nuclear threat, for a change for the better in Europe and throughout the world," and which contains the basic points of joint policy for the strengthening of world peace. At the same time a communique from the meeting was adopted.

The head of the Hungarian delegation, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, took the chair at the 23 October meeting. After the discussions, the leather-bound declaration was laid before the leaders of the delegations for their signatures in the order of the countries' names in Russian.

The following officials signed for their countries: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria State Council, on behalf of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the MSZMP, for the People's Republic of Hungary; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for the GDR; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Poland, for the People's Republic of Poland; Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, for the Socialist Republic of Romania; Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the USSR; and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the CSSR, for the CSSR. Warm applause concluded this solemn act.

WARSAW INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING MEETING OPENS

LD221724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The 26th program session of the OIRT [International Radio Broadcasting and Television Organization] Radio Commission began in Warsaw at 0900 (local time) today. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Finland and Czechoslovakia, as well as representatives from the observer countries Yugoslavia, Mongolia, Afghanistan and Vietnam have arrived for the deliberations. The session was opened by Deputy Chairman of the Radio and Television Committee, head of the Radio Group, Jan Grzelak. Issues linked with program and technical cooperation among the broadcasting organizations of the states represented in the OIRT and also those which belong to other radio and television organizations will be discussed. This morning, preparations for transmitting World Cup football from Mexico and the Winter Olympics from Calgary will be discussed. Representatives of radio organizations taking part in the session will also report on their broadcasting systems' program plans and undertakings. The session is to last until 24 October.

REGIONAL MEETING ON ENERGY CONSERVATION ENDS

AU182003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1552 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/10/1985 -- The proceedings of a European Regional Meeting on Energy Conservation in the chemical and aluminium industries concluded in Bucharest on October 18.

For four days, representatives of Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary and of the Economic Commission for Europe analysed specific possibilities to conserve energy under various forms. A working programme was established providing for the elaboration of joint documents, interchanges of experience, specialist-training courses on the reduction of energy consumption in these major economic sectors.

ALGERIAN ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN, DELEGATION VISIT

Arrival 16 Oct

AU171409 Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 17 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Presidency of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, a delegation of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic led by the chairman of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Rabah Bitat arrived in our country for a friendly visit on October 16. The delegation is made up also of the chairman of the Juridical and Administrative Commission of the National People's Assembly Shibut Brahim, the chairman of the Commission of Education, Culture and Social Problems of the National People's Assembly Fliari Abdelazis [name as received] and others.

The guests from Algeria were welcomed at the airport by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Pali Miska, the Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Rita Marko, the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Besnik Bektashi, the chairman of the Permanent Commission of Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly Foto Cami, the Vice-Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Jashar Menzelxhiu, the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government, deputies, functionaries of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other central departments, of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, etc. They met with and greeted cordially the chairman of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, Rabah Bitat and the persons accompanying him, wishing them welcome.

People's Assembly

AU171411 Tirana ATA in English 1005 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 17 (ATA) -- The Presidency of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania gave a dinner in the Palace of Brigades last night on occasion of the friendly visit to our country of the Algerian parliamentary delegation led by the chairman of the National People's Assembly of Algeria Rabah Bitat.

Present were the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Pali Miska, the Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Rita Marko, the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Besnik Bektashi, the chairman of the Permanent Commission of Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly Foto Cami, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government, deputies, leading cadres of central departments and different institutions of the capital and other guests.

Present were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria, Nesip Kaci, and the charge d'affairs A.I. of the Embassy of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to the PSR of Albania Amer Rabah.

Greetings were exchanged during the dinner and toasts were raised by the Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Pali Miska, and the Chairman of the National People's Assembly of Algeria Rabah Bitat for the further development of relations between our two friendly countries, for the friendship between the Albanian people and the fraternal Algerian people, for a militant friendship forged in the common struggle against imperialism and reaction.

The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Miska

AU071359 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 17 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Pali Miska received on October 16 at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly the delegation of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, led by the Chairman of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Rabah Bitat.

Meeting With Carcani

AU181335 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 18 (ATA) -- The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania Adil Carcani received on October 17 the delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria led by the Chairman of the Assembly Rabah Bitat.

Present at the reception were the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Besnik Bekteshi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile and the Secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj.

Present were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Nesip Kaci and the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic of the PSR of Albania Amer Rabah.

Alia Welcome

AU191808 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 9 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the CC of the Party and President of the Presidium of the Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia received the delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria headed by the chairman of the assembly, Rabah Bitat, at the brigades palace today. Attending the reception were also the vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Rita Marko, the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile and the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj.

Present were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria Nesip Kaci as well as the charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic in our country, Amer Rabah.

After wishing the distinguished representatives of the Algerian fraternal people welcome to our country, Comrade Ramiz Alia said that the visit of the delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, headed by the chairman of the assembly, Rabah Bitat is a significant event in the relations between our two friendly countries and an expression of the traditional friendship linking our two peoples. The Albanian people, the Party of Labour and our beloved and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed, have spoken highly about and admired the powerful resistance and the numerous sacrifices of the Algerian valiant people, their militant spirit, for the defence of the freedom and the independence of their homeland.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia said that the Albanian people have always followed closely the successes of the Algerian people on the road of their independent development and rejoice over these successes. We notice with satisfaction, he pointed out, that the traditional relations of friendship between Albania and Algeria keep developing and strengthening constantly to the benefit of our two peoples and in favour of the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism. Comrade Ramiz Alia voiced the support of the Albanian people and government for the just struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples against the imperialist-Zionist aggression. He expressed his conviction that the fraternal Arab peoples will strengthen their unity and will resolutely oppose the interventions of the superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, the intrigues and plots of the enemies of their freedom and national independence. Just as in the past, in the future, too, the Albanian people and their government will support the just cause of the Arab peoples.

The chairman of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, Rabah Bitat appreciated the warm and cordial reception extended to the delegation as well as the sentiments of friendship expressed everywhere in Albania for the Algerian people. He said that people in Algeria have a great respect for the Albanian people, the PSR of Albania and for Comrade Enver Hoxha. Rabah Bitat expressed his wishes for the further strengthening of the traditional friendship between our two fraternal peoples as well as the desire of the Algerian people and government for the constant development of the relations of cooperation between our two friendly countries in the field of trade, culture and others.

After the reception the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia gave a luncheon to the Algerian guests. The luncheon was attended also by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Adil Carcani and the Comrades Manush Muftiu, Hekuran Isai, Hajredin Celicu, Foto Cami and other comrades.

The reception and the luncheon passed in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

Delegation's Departure

AU201554 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 20 (ATA) -- The delegation of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic headed by the Chairman of the Assembly Rabah Bitat left our country yesterday. The delegation made a friendly visit to Albania at the invitation of the Presidency of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania.

At Rinas Airport the Algerian guests were seen off by the chairman of the Presidency of People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Pali Miska, the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Rita Marko, the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Besnik Bekteshi, the chairman of the Permanent Commission of Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly, Foto Cami, the vice-chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Jashar Menzelxhiu, the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government, deputies, functionaries of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other central departments, the National Committee of War Veterans of the Albanian people and others. They parted warmly with the chairman of the delegation Rabah Bitat and other guests from Algeria and wished them a good trip.

Present in the airport was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Nesip Kaci.

ASLLANI, CAMI, N. HOXHA ATTEND YOUTH CONFERENCE

AU221300 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 22 Oct

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 22 (ATA) -- The national conference of young talents began its proceedings in the city of Durres yesterday. Attending the conference are hundreds of young writers and artists, representatives of the younger generation of writers and artists, who are born and reared over the years of the peoples' state power under the great care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the District Party Committee, Comrade Muho Asllani, the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, the member of the Central Committee of the party and directress of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the chairman of the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania, Dritero Agolli, and other comrades.

The conference was declared open by the first secretary of the LYUA [Union of Working Youth of Albania] Central Committee, Mehmet Elezi.

ALIA MESSAGE GREETS PDRY ON NATIONAL DAY

AU141646 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 14 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad: "On occasion of your national day, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I extend to you the cordial greetings and to the friendly people of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen, the best wishes for the wellbeing and the progress of their homeland.

BCP DAILY ON ACHILLE LAURO 'REVENGE' AFTERMATH

AU211950 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Oct 85 p 4

[Correspondent Nenko Seymenliyski commentary: "A 'Revenge' Which Amounts to State Terrorism"]

[Text] "Revenge, not justice" was the intention -- this was Washington's publicly defined position which led to the order for the unprecedented action by the U.S. Air Force in international airspace over the Mediterranean, and which caused a government crisis in Italy as well as a deterioration in Egypt's relations with the United States.

It is difficult for us to agree that what should determine the political decisions of a person in a position of power can be anything but a desire for justice, sought within the framework of international law. When the feeling of revenge takes the upper hand and international laws are broken in its name, putting at risk the lives of the passengers in an aircraft, the property of a sovereign state, which is flying over international waters, then the actions of the "avenger" are no different from the crime of the terrorists. And when such actions are authorized by the signature of a state leader, this is nothing but state terrorism.

Now, after the euphoria of the reactionary circles in the United States about "the hijacking of the hijackers" has subsided, the American Administration has found itself in an unseemly position. In Egypt anti-American demonstrations are spreading, while the Egyptian president is still waiting for an apology from the American Government for the diversion of the aircraft, during which, as has become known, the American fighters fired warning bursts.

Washington's cavalier intervention in the internal affairs of a state which is one of its allies, the tone of ultimatum with which Washington insisted on the extradition of the Palestinian leader who had mediated in the successful outcome of the Achille Lauro incident -- all this demonstrated Washington's view of the sovereignty of a state which is a U.S. and NATO ally, when Washington is pursuing its own interests. There were passengers from five or six West European countries on board the Italian liner when it was seized in Egyptian waters, but still the United States insists on being the judge of the case. What's more, under the pretext that the PLO is not a state, Washington rejects the right of the organization which represents the Palestinian people to judge the criminals who have transgressed its laws.

The assumption of executive powers is customary for American sheriffs and is an internal U.S. matter. When this practice is extended to international relations it usually leads to a serious deterioration in relations, and not only between the countries immediately concerned. In principle, these U.S. actions are no different from the act of state terrorism Israel recently committed against Tunis. As David Owen, the British Social Democratic Party leader, stated: "International terrorism, repugnant in itself, cannot justify states contravening international laws."

COLLECTION OF GORBACHEV SPEECHES PUBLISHED

AU201928 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 20 (BTA) -- A book of reports, speeches and interviews of Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev entitled "On a Leninist Road" has been published by the Bulgarian Publishing House of "Partizdat".

The publishing house of the Bulgarian Communist Party has expressly published this book in order to meet the great interest shown in Bulgaria in the reports, speeches and interviews of the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, which have received a wide international response because they elaborate upon and analyze the vital problems of our times.

The book opens with the speech of greeting made at the official meeting in Sofia on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the September 9 Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria. The book also carries the speech made at the ceremony of awarding Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, the Order of "Lenin" at the Kremlin.

The book includes reports made at plenary session of the CC of the CPSU and other forums, as well as speeches made during meetings with work teams which elaborate the strategic line of the Leninist party in the resolution of the basic and most topical issues of the development of the Soviet society.

Special attention is given to speeches, interviews and talks of Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev which set forth the stand of the Soviet Union on the most vital issues of our times - the stopping of the arms race and the preservation and consolidation of peace in Europe and the world.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES ALIA ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU211907 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a greetings telegram to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Albania, on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

GRIGOROV SEES PEREZ DE CUELLAR IN NEW YORK

AU221942 Sofia BTA in English 1921 GMT 22 Oct 85

["On Bulgaria's Foreign Policy and Role in the U.N." -- BTA headline]

[Text] New York, October 22 (BTA correspondent) -- Today Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the U.N., received Mr Mitko Grigorov, vice president of Bulgaria's State Council. The meeting was attended by Mr Boris Tsvetkov, Bulgaria's permanent representative to the U.N.

Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar was handed the message by Bulgaria's State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary since the establishment of the world organisation.

The U.N. secretary-general was briefed on the proceeding of the 23rd Session of UNESCO's General Conference and on Bulgaria's efforts towards a successful resolving of the complicated problems facing this specialized agency of the U.N. He highly commended these efforts, as well as the overall contribution made by Bulgaria and personally by Mr Todor Zhivkov to the work of the U.N. for the strengthening of world peace and security and for the promotion of state-to-state cooperation.

Bulgaria's election as a non-permanent member of the U.N. Security Council for the next two years has come as a token of high esteem for her consistent peaceloving foreign policy, the U.N. secretary-general said.

He expressed the conviction that in her capacity as member of this important organ of the world organisation, Bulgaria will be contributing constructively to the removal of conflicts and to the peaceful settlement of disputes in the world.

ARGENTINE TRADE MINISTER SEES OFFICIALS; PACT SIGNED

Meeting With Filipov

AU211854 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] On 21 October Comrade Grisha Filipov received Ricardo Campero, Argentine minister of foreign trade. Opinions were exchanged on further expanding bilateral trade-economic cooperation. A special attention was devoted to production-sharing and the creation of joint enterprises.

Meeting With Tanchev

AU212048 Sofia BTA in English 2030 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 21 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Petur Tanchev, vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS), received Mr. Ricardo Campero, minister of foreign affairs of Argentina, prominent figure in the Union Civica Radical (UCR), and Mr. Juan Barrera, minister of mining of Argentina. At the meeting both sides stressed the good contacts and relations between the two countries. They marked that conditions and preconditions for the widening of the cooperation between Bulgaria and Argentina have been established in the political, economic, techno-scientific and cultural sphere. Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, also attended the meeting.

Trade Cooperation Protocol

AU221330 Sofia BTA in English 1148 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 22 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Argentina will activate their trade and economic relations. The necessary preconditions for this have been created. The desire of the two countries to expand their mutual trade relations has materialized in the protocol for economic and trade cooperation between the two countries, which has been signed here today by Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and Mr. Ricardo Campero, minister of foreign trade of Argentina.

Bulgaria will import agricultural products, soy-bean flour, maize, cotton, semi-processed leather and other raw and other materials. In exchange Bulgaria will export chemical products, fertilizers, pharmaceutical products, certain mechanical engineering products. The protocol develops good possibilities for establishing of joint enterprises, for activation of the cooperation in the sphere of mechanical engineering, electronics, chemistry and international transport.

The foundations of more active cooperation in mining and geology have also been laid. According to the protocol signed by Mr. Tancho Chakurov, minister of metallurgy of Bulgaria, and Mr. Juan Barrera, minister of mining of Argentina, Bulgaria will render assistance, will supply experts, machines and equipment for extraction of ores and minerals in that country. In exchange goods necessary for the Bulgarian national economy will be imported.

UNESCO ELECTS OFFICIALS, ENDS DEBATES

Elections to Executive Council

AU211525 Paris AFP in English 1459 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Spelling of names as received]

[Excerpts] Sofia, Oct 21 (AFP) -- Twenty-six delegates were elected today to the Executive Council of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization during UNESCO's 23rd General Conference which opened here on October 8. The 26 delegates are part of the 50-member Executive Council, which studies the contents and budgets of programs to be undertaken by UNESCO.

In Group I of Western nations, comprising Western Europe, Canada, Australia and Israel, Georges-Henri Dumont of Belgium was re-elected. The new delegates were Walter Gehlhof of West Germany, Maria Luisa Parnetto Valier of Italy, Birgitta Ulvhammar of Sweden and Edward Gough Whitlam of Australia.

In Group II, comprising European nations of the Soviet bloc, Siegfried Kampf of East Germany and Milan Milanov of Bulgaria were elected.

In Group III, gathering Latin American and Caribbean countries, Aurelio Caicedo Ayerbe of Colombia, Elsa R.D. Kelly of Argentina, Donald Sanders of Antigua and Barbuda, Sheila Solomon of Trinidad and Tobago, Jose Israel Vargas of Brazil, and Alberto Wagner de Reyna of Peru were elected.

In Group IV of Asian and Pacific nations, Sardar Swaran Singh of India, Doddy Achdiat Tisna Amidjaja of Indonesia and Zhao Fusan of China were elected.

In Group V-A of African countries Paul Yao Akoto of Ivory Coast, Leon Louis Boissier Palun of Benin, Hilaire Bouhoye of Congo, N'Tji Idriss Mariko of Mali, Amadou Ndam Njoya of Cameroon, Alemayehu Tefera of Ethiopia and Iba Der Thiam of Senegal were elected.

In Group V-B comprising Arab countries, Mohamed Fathallah al-Khatib of Egypt and Abdel Salam Atallah Majali of Jordan were elected.

Negotiating Group Chairman

AU221043 Paris AFP in English 1036 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Sofia, Oct 22 (AFP) -- India's delegate to UNESCO, Inam Rahman, has been elected chairman of the international body's Drafting and Negotiating Group (DNG) at its 23rd general conference, which is being held here. Its brief is to finalize draft resolutions on contentious subjects to be put to the General Conference with the object of making them acceptable to a majority of the 160 member-states. At the moment its members are: West Germany, France, Britain, Sweden and Switzerland (Western Europe), Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia (Eastern Europe), Brazil, Argentina, Guyana and Mexico (Latin America and the Caribbean), Benin, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Zambia (Africa) and Algeria, Lebanon, Libya and Syria (Arab states).

End of Political Debate

AU212102 Sofia BTA in English 1937 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 21 (BTA) -- The political debates of the 23rd session of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s General Conference, which is in its third week, ended today. The delegates, with certain minor exceptions, gave their firm support for the organization and backed the processes of renovation and improvement of its activities and structure in the name of the peaceful future of the planet, in the name of the strengthening of security and cooperation between the peoples of the world. The delegates expressed their categorical view that the attacks against international contacts in the field of education, science and culture constitute a danger to the entire U.N. system and are a serious threat to the future of mankind.

The leaders of the delegations attending the session are concerned about the exacerbation of the international situation, which has resulted from the arms race, from the maintaining of hot beds of tension in different parts of the world, from neocolonialism and the continuing practice of different forms of discrimination and emphasized that peace is the most important achievement and right of the peoples and that U.N.E.S.C.O. can fulfill the tasks within its competence, only if it is preserved and its existence is guaranteed. Mr. Yuriy Koruchbey, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Ukraine and chairman of the Ukrainian Commission for U.N.E.S.C.O., stated that what is needed today is political goodwill in order to avoid a thermonuclear holocaust and recollected that in the past the peoples of the world had overcome their political differences and united in their struggle against fascism.

The participants in the conference discussed the organization's problems. Very often voices were heard which condemned the allegations that U.N.E.S.C.O. is in a "crisis." The unanimous desire to develop U.N.E.S.C.O., it was noted, has been exploited by certain circles in the West in their attempts to undermine the organization's foundations, to spell distrust in the entire U.N. system, in the prospects for multilateral cooperation in the tackling of the global problems of the modern age. Mr. Iba Der Thiam, minister of education of Senegal, noted that if there are people who are talking about a "crisis" of U.N.E.S.C.O., there are many more people who are talking of a "plot" against the organization.

The delegates commented upon certain allegations that U.N.E.S.C.O. has been employed too much in politics. The groundlessness of these allegations is obvious and can be proved by the organization's work during its forty years of existence. In this connection we can mention the speech of the Hon. Monique Vezina, minister for external relations of Canada, who said that organizations established by governments are naturally political. Many other delegations' opinions can be quoted, related to the ways to solve the problem of the developing countries, who have been placed under neocolonialist conditions. How can a solution be found to the problems of hunger, education and cultural development of the "Third World" countries when there is apartheid and racism in the world, when we are witnessing a continuation of the unscrupulous exploitation of the human and material resources of whole continents? The facts quoted by Mr. Faqir Muhammad Yaqubi, advisor-minister at the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan, are very meaningful. He spoke about the destruction and losses inflicted upon his country during the unproclaimed war and about the great number of schools and hospitals which have been destroyed. The speaker noted that the damage inflicted to Afghanistan as a result of the interference into the country's internal affairs, amounts to half of the capital investments made during the last twenty years.

The delegates paid great attention to the need to establish a new informational order. Analyzing the range of issues that have to be settled for that order is to be established, Mr Yuriy Koruchbey noted that hiding behind the appeals made in the West to establish a free flow of information, are often attempts to preserve the existing inequality, to distort the facts from reality.

Generally speaking, the delegations adopted constructive positions towards the organization's programs and budget. They supported the efforts of Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of U.N.E.S.C.O., directed at the elevation of the organization's activities to the new requirements.

Canada's Departure Hinted

AU212051 Paris AFP in English 2036 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Sofia, Oct 21 (AFP) -- Canadian External Affairs Minister Monique Vezina hinted here today that Canada might shortly follow the United States out of UNESCO. Addressing the 23rd General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation, Mrs Vezina said that numerous governments, including her own, have said they will review their position on UNESCO in the light of what was achieved at Sofia. Her statement was seen here as the strongest warning to date by Canada that it might leave UNESCO. Britain, which gave notice of withdrawal a year ago, Denmark, West Germany, Japan, and Switzerland have also said their attitude toward UNESCO will depend on the outcome of the Soviet conference.

Mrs Vezina, speaking in the general policy debate, agreed nevertheless that "considerable" progress had been achieved toward reform in UNESCO, an organisation that, she said, the world needed. She went on to say that the Western media have treated UNESCO severely and sometimes unjustly. Mrs Vezina called on UNESCO to avoid ideological controversy and said that the current crisis was not due merely to the fact that it was 40 years old. It was also due to years of neglect for which all member-countries, Canada included, were to blame.

BCP DAILY EDITORIALIZES ON DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

AU161534 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "Democratic Centralism -- A Basis of Accelerated Social Development;" upper-case portions as published]

[Excerpts] Socialism cannot develop with success and reach its full power, it cannot fully reveal its historical advantages without the conscious, creative efforts of millions of working people. This profoundly democratic essence of socialism manifests itself with particular strength today, at the stage of shaping mature socialism, at the stage of the increasingly dynamic effect of scientific-technical revolution, which is one of the basic laws of socialism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed as follows: "We are now facing the task of most fully using the energies and creative spirit of the people's masses in implementing the party strategy. In order to achieve this goal, however, it is necessary for us to expand political democracy and utilize even more fully the great opportunities laid down in the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, in the correct coordination of democracy and centralism."

The consistent and complete application of the principle of democratic centralism and the perfection of its forms of action is an objective social necessity, a law-governed rule, and a reality. The role of the BCP as a leading and guiding force, the links between the administrative organs and the people, the permanent reorganization of the style of thoughts and actions aimed at implementing the program-oriented tasks, as well as the policy and the decisions of the party -- all these are being implemented through democratic centralism. The total people's power is guaranteed through democratic centralism under socialism.

As Lenin pointed out, the time of revolution is a time of action, of action from the bottom to the top. Nationwide discussions of party congress and party conference documents have already become a positive tradition aimed at coordinating the transforming strength of social administration with the working people's initiative. Such discussions cause so that all people may participate in their full application from the preparatory stage to the full and final implementation. The social-state and state-social principle is widely applied, beginning with culture, and followed by the economic, scientific, and educational sectors. This social synthesis liberates additional creative energies, drastically improves the efficiency of every action and represents a full implementation of democratic centralism under the conditions of building mature socialism.

The role of the organs of representative democracy such as the National Assembly, the State Council, and others -- as well as of direct democracy -- is being enhanced. Leadership and management are decentralized. The state is transferring some of its functions, including legislative initiative, to the social organizations, which enhances their prestige and increases their contribution to the development of the political system and of social relations, as well as their importance as exponents of the interests and will of millions of people. The rights of the workers collectives, of the conurbation systems and other social structures, and of their leading organs are expanding, which creates prerequisites for them to act as self-governing and self-regulating systems to the advantage of a comprehensive harmony between the individual, group, and social interests. The system of counter-planning assigned an even more important and more highly placed role to the working man in the management of production and of society.

The increasingly comprehensive and more efficient application of the principle of democratic centralism is an objective and law-governed process. It is inseparable from the social essence and historical role of the party, from its humanitarian policy, whose supreme goal is to achieve the well-being and prosperity of man. It is also inseparable from the example set by the party in constantly perfecting its inner line and leading activities. The Communists have truly accomplished and achieved many great deeds and successes. The practice of asking for and taking into consideration the opinion of non-party people in discussing the candidates for BCP membership, the general cadres questions, the draft plans and decisions, and even the agenda of sessions and meetings has already expanded on a mass scale.

Such is our socialist democracy -- it is a genuine and acting democracy of the people and of the individual, implemented through the people and the individual. In considering the existing facts, we can state that we have made great progress along the path of expanding and intensifying our socialist democracy. However, the scientific-technical revolution is subjecting us to even greater new demands and criteria in this respect. The atmosphere in which we live and work is changing, the style of individual and collective thoughts and behavior are changing, and our system of values is further expanding. Along with the natural increase of democracy which results from the degree of maturity of our society, the necessity of intensifying centralism, of strengthening discipline, and of further consolidating the dialectical unity on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism is also increasing.

Democracy is the nervous system, the motor of social management and of social life. It expresses the will of the party and workers collectives, and of the people as a whole. The methods of democracy are the free collective discussion and solution of problems and the practice of subordinating personal interests to common interests, the minority to the majority.

They are also freedom to criticize, the elective principle, and the responsibility of the cadres who have to account for their activities, as well as the ever-growing participation of nonparty citizens in the life of the party, IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIETY AND IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTION. The constant expansion of democracy is one of the characteristic traits of a mature socialist society, as well as of its development.

The progress we have achieved is great and this is confirmed by the entire reality existing in our country. However, there are frequent violations and shortcomings which are the results of the violation of the principles and norms and of the practice of subjecting social interests to personal interests, as well as the result of insufficient competence and efficiency.

Bureaucratic centralism and bureaucratic administrative methods, as well as the lack of respect for the opinion of the party and workers collectives have not been eliminated and overcome in educating leading cadres, nor in selecting and distribution these cadres. These shortcomings are either conscious or accidental, but they are leading to other shortcomings and are producing undesirable conflicts.

In an effort to create organizational prerequisites for a greater participation of the working people in administration and management, there is also a tendency toward excessive zeal, which results in a bureaucratization of democracy itself, which in turn reduces efficiency. Along the lines of party, trade union, fatherland front, Komsomol, and other organizations, many other auxiliary organs have come into existence, such as commissions, working groups, staffs, and others, which in some settlements and conurbation systems exceed 30. With their activities -- sessions, conferences, plans, and various measures -- these organs involve people by forcing them to spend much of their time and sometimes even divert their attention from the main issues. If they exist only formally, on paper, they even discredit the very idea of their existence as manifestations of democratic centralism.

There is also another phenomenon that can be observed: There are different manners and methods of restricting people's opinions in discussing and resolving problems and of imposing one-man, subjective decisions and solutions, as well as of erecting barriers against criticism, or even of persecuting those who criticize. One of the methods in this respect are the scenarios of meetings and conferences which in most cases mainly include the leading cadres and those who are not sparing with their praise, while those who make critical remarks are almost excluded. This practice should be stopped as of today at accountability-election meetings and conferences.

Because of arbitrary interpretations of normative documents which propose opportunities for additional labor, for a more expanded participation in management and production processes, certain party and economic figures actually place their personal interests above social interests, thus committing violations of the legal and moral principles of socialist society, which are subjected to punishment.

Centralism and one-man command are the backbone of the political system of social management. They are precisely creating the organization -- through centralized planning and through a centralized leadership in work with the cadres, through the unconditional implementation of the decisions issued by superior leading organs and by subjecting the minority to the majority, as well as through the obligatory observance of all acting laws, principles, and norms.

One of the most characteristic features of our reality is the following -- unanimity of will and actions of the working people, and on this basis, the expansion of their initiative for the implementation of party policy and of party decisions.

A consistent and unrelenting intensification of centralism is necessary because no true democracy can exist without it, because the practical actions of all structures and of their mutual relations cannot be successfully reorganized without this, because correct relations between the owner and manager of socialist property, between rights and obligations, cannot be established without this intensification of democratic centralism.

A true democracy cannot exist without centralism and this is why the cases of excessive as well as of incomplete democratic centralism cannot be tolerated and are illogical, because they are the cases of lack of organization, lack of discipline, of irresponsibility and liberalism, of tolerance and of pardoning violations.

We have stated on many occasions that the new approach to planning should be applied, according to which the tasks of the forthcoming year and forthcoming 5-year plan period should be determined on the basis of scientific-technical progress, and not on the principle of dynamics. However, during the present stage of compiling counter-plans for 1986, the control organs have ascertained the old shortcomings.

DISCIPLINE IS THE CEMENT THAT SEALS DEMOCRACY AND CENTRALISM TOGETHER, the sound basis on which initiative will grow, both collective and individual initiative. A discipline which is sound, conscious, and binding for all, regardless of one's post, a discipline which respects the individual and protects the interests of society, this is the correct discipline. The strength of the party, the cohesion, unity, and unity of action of all Communists and working people has always been embodied by discipline. Discipline is the guarantee for the full implementation of party policy. This is how Lenin defined party discipline: freedom of discussion and criticism, and unity of action.

In the discussions there may be a clash of different opinions -- this is a necessity for selecting the most correct and unifying solution, which must be transformed into a collective will. If a decision has once and for all been adopted on a collective basis and the principle has assumed the form of a law, or of a law-governed norm, everything must be subjected to the common will and regardless of existing difficulties and problems, we must all implement the decision, despite our different opinions.

Such phenomena are alien to our society. We must oppose all uncompromising spirits and all our principles to them. The state, economic, social, and particularly the party organs have a particular responsibility in their elimination and this applies to leaders at all levels as well. All cadres and leaderships are now requested -- and it decisively depends upon them -- to create a political atmosphere, to mold public opinion in such a manner as to create a strict order, organization, and discipline likely to make even the least manifestations of irresponsibility, of indifference, or "of the instant, simple-minded justice" ["malkata pravda"] impossible.

This is and should be the law of our life and work: We must freely, democratically discuss and resolve our problems; we must implement our decisions collectively, with discipline, but also with optimal initiative and selfless devotion.

There is not and there cannot be other criterion for evaluating the leadership and the leader himself, as well as the workers collective and the social system as a whole, with the exception of the following: how they are reorganizing the style of thought and action, how they are creating the necessary organization and mobilization for the implementation of scientific-technical revolution in our country, for the implementation of the party program on building a mature socialist society, and with what kind of deeds they are preparing for the 13th BCP Congress.

EDITORIAL DECRIES WASTE OF NATIONAL WEALTH

AU091543 Sofia RABONTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "Let Us Be Careful Managers of Our National Wealth" -- uppercase passages printed in larger type, underlined passages printed in spaced typed]

[Excerpts] AT ALL STAGES OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION THE BCP HAS DEVOTED PRIMARY ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEMS OF BUILDING, PERFECTING, AND USING THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE. OUR ECONOMY DEVELOPED WITH PARTICULARLY DYNAMIC STRENGTH DURING THE PERIOD FOLLOWING THE HISTORIC APRIL 1956 PLENUM OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE AT WHICH THE SCIENTIFICALLY-FOUNDED STRATEGIC LINE OF IMPLEMENTING SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION AND BUILDING THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE OF OUR SOCIALIST NATIONAL ECONOMY WAS ADOPTED. THE RAPID GROWTH OF NATIONAL INCOME PERMITTED US TO INCREASE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS FOR THE EXPANSION AND PERFECTION OF THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

The Question Of The Careful Preservation And Efficient Use Of The Tremendous National Wealth Accumulated As A Result Of The Selfless Efforts Of Millions Of Workers, Is Becoming A Question Of The Dynamic Growth Of Socialist Production, It Is Becoming A Question Of Prestige For Our Country On The International Market, A Question On The Basis Of Which The Working People's Living Standard Will Improve. On The Basis Of The General Trends And The Rules Of Behavior Which Have Already Been Established And Imply A High Degree Of Civic Consciousness, We Have No Right To Pass Over Obvious Shortcomings In Silence.

It is only because of subjective shortcomings, that in a number of enterprises the basic funds -- namely highly productive and expensive technical equipment -- are not properly exploited or used to their full capacity, while in other places the existing equipment is expanded and new production funds are built without ensuring the full exploitation of existing ones. This approach cannot be called anything other than bad management and irresponsibility. It is a sign of bad management and irresponsibility when a total of 2,068 machines and pieces of equipment -- 672 of which are imported -- have been lying idle since the beginning of 1985, when manpower is also stagnating, when the existing opportunity of creating new material values is just missed. A total of 066 of these machines and equipment belong to the National Agro-Industrial Complex, while 324 of them belong to the Ministry of Power supply, and 237 belong to the Ministry of Chemical Industry.

There Are By No Means Shortcomings Stemming From Bold Decisions, Or Shortcomings That Are The Inevitable Consequences Of The Working Process. The Passivity And Inaction In This Case Have Produced Irretrievable Losses, For Which Someone Should Compensate. The Workers Collectives, As Managers Of Socialist Property, Are The First To Hold The Violators Or The Individual Violator Responsible For The Unnecessary and Unjustified Waste.

THE FUNCTION OF THE MANAGER OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY DETERMINES ONE OF THE BASIC TASKS OF THE WORKERS COLLECTIVE -- NAMELY TO ORGANIZE WORK IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO MAKE EVERY MACHINE AND EVERY PIECE OF EQUIPMENT WORK WITH THE GREATEST EFFICIENCY.

Unfortunately, this does not happen in most cases. Because of the reduced work discipline and because of poor organization of production, because of irregular supplies, the working time of the equipment installed is by far not fully exploited.

The Losses Caused By The Stagnation Of Machines And Equipment As A Result Of Poor Work Discipline, Unjustified Absence From Work, Irregular Shifts And Whole Days Of Stagnation, Due To So-called "Absence For Social Work Reasons" Amount To An Annual Waste Of 30,000 Workers.

Given the size of our country this represents a tremendous waste which cannot be compensated for. In a number of industrial branches manpower is not sufficient. At the same time, however, numerous departments of the National Agro-Industrial Union, and of the Central Cooperative Union are authorizing illegal organizations and working groups of a semi-private character, thus, objectively creating the conditions of illegal trade activities and corruption. In our capital, Sofia, alone there are approximately 10,000 people engaged in similar activities. There are not only problems concerning the preservation of socialist property. These problems directly and indirectly affect the moral and ideological education of the working people and their negative impact is corrupting the consciousness of numerous people, causing damage to the purity of our ideas.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC GOAL OF DRASTICALLY IMPROVING PRODUCTION QUALITY, SUBMITTED BY THE NATIONAL BCP CONFERENCE, REPRESENTS THE OTHER, ESSENTIAL FUNCTION OF THE WORKERS' COLLECTIVE AS MANAGER OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY.

During the period following the conference a social atmosphere was created under which the collectives in all material production branches, with deep conviction and an enhanced sense of responsibility, devoted all their efforts to improving the quality of their own work and the quality of the goods produced by them.

The Workers Collective Is, To The Greatest Extent, Interested In The More Effective Utilization Of Basic Production Funds, In The Considerable Improvement Of Production Quality. The Interests Of The Collective Coincide With The Interests Of Society As A Whole.

THE EFFICIENT UTILIZATION AND EXPLOITATION OF BASIC PRODUCTION FUNDS REPRESENTS A TREMENDOUS RESOURCE OF OUR ECONOMY. IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE PARTY ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS TO EXPAND ACTIVE ORGANIZATIONAL AND MASS POLITICAL WORK FOR THE MOBILIZATION OF THE ENERGIES, INITIATIVES, AND CREATIVE SPIRIT OF ALL COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE. THE BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MUST COOPERATE WITH THE ECONOMIC MANAGERMENTS FOR OVERCOMING THE EXISTING CONTRADICTIONS BETWEEN THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THE EXISTING MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE AND ITS EXPLOITATION. EACH PARTY ORGANIZATION AND EVERY COMMUNIST MUST DAILY OBSERVE AND CREATE PREREQUISITES FOR THE OPTIMAL USE OF THE ENTIRE EQUIPMENT AND OF EACH AVAILABLE MACHINE AS REGARDS THE WORKING TIME, AS WELL AS ALONG THE LINES OF PRODUCTIVITY. IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE COMMUNISTS, WITH THEIR PERSONAL ENGAGEMENT, TO SET AN EXAMPLE FOR INTENSIFYING THE CREATIVE SPIRIT AND THE BOLD INITIATIVE OF ALL INDIVIDUAL WORKERS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE SUCCESSFUL FULFILLMENT OF THE EIGHT 5-YEAR PLAN AND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF OPTIMAL COUNTERPLANS FOR 1986, AS WELL AS FOR THE WORTHY PREPARATION OF THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS.

ADDITIONAL ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES ADOPTED

AU221320 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1100 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The Interdepartmental Coordination Committee for the Supply and Efficient Use of Materials, under the leadership of Comrade Todor Bozhinov, discussed the fulfillment of the tasks for reducing material expenditure this morning.

After a temporary improvement of performance in the utilization of raw materials, materials, fuel, and energy, in September there was once again a decline in leading economic organizations, such as the Maritsa-East mining-power combine, metallurgical combines in Pernik, Srednogorie, and Plovdiv, chemical combines in Stara Zagora and Svishtov, Pharmachim, and the Petrol State Economic Trust. The situation in engineering, where there is the greatest over-expenditure, in the National Agroindustrial Union, and in the system of the Ministry of Production and Trade for Consumer Goods is very alarming.

The main reason is the formal approach on the part of ministries in their fulfillment of the tasks; apart from this, expenditures are being made without manufacturing the appropriate planned quantities and ranges of products. Envisaged innovations aimed at reducing material costs are not being introduced fast enough. The decree for stimulating the effective utilization of resources has not been explained to the collectives.

The Interdepartmental Coordination Committee has made the relevant recommendations for fulfillment of the envisaged timetables for reducing material costs and for demanding personal responsibility from the leaders and specialists who failed to fulfill their obligations during the month of September.

At a meeting, a decision was taken on a timetable for drawing up the technical norms for the use of electric power during 1986 and until 1990.

WARSAW PACT MEETING VITAL FOR U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

LD221229 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Commentary by editor Michal Michalcik]

[Excerpt] A regular meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which opens today has acquired truly exceptional importance in the present [word indistinct] situation, when Washington does not want to give up its dangerous arms programs -- namely those in space -- despite the latest widely-praised major Soviet peace initiative. This kind of consultative session outlines a coordinated foreign policy strategy of the member-countries of this sovereign and defensive military alliance, whose military and economic might is the chief obstacle to the realization of the superpower ambitions of the United States and other capitalist countries.

The present session in Sofia of the Consultative Committee is held less than a month before the expected Soviet-American summit in Geneva. The Warsaw Pact member-countries have expressed unequivocal support for the newest Soviet initiatives proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev in the French Parliament. They highly praised the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, which represents a very important proposal in this period prior to the Geneva summit. The high authority of the Political Consultative Committee is also demonstrated by the fact, as stressed by Moscow's PRAVDA, that a number of initiatives which the committee has recently proposed were either based on decisions of large international forums or were a part of a number of important bilateral actions on the international level. Let us recall the proposal for convening a conference on cooperation and security in Europe, which was concluded 10 years ago by the adoption of the important Helsinki Final Act. This short account demonstrates the reason why the present Sofia meeting draws such interest and attention worldwide.

Soviet Arms Proposals Hailed

LD222039 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2230 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Commentary attributed to Vaclav Kuashicka]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union has proposed to the American Government the concluding of an agreement on offensive space weapons. Under the terms of this agreement there would be a radical, 50 percent reduction in nuclear weapons capable of hitting each other's territory. In addition, the Soviet Union has proposed bilateral talks with Great Britain and with France on medium-range missiles.

This initiative carries great importance today. If militarization of space is not avoided, all other disarmament talks will come to a deadlock and a new and far more dangerous round of the arms race will be started.

The Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee will undoubtedly put a considerable emphasis on averting such a danger. It will encourage reducing the danger of a military confrontation as well as the further development of peaceful cooperation. In this respect Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative on opening a dialogue between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is very significant. This idea is topical in the wake of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and French President Mitterrand and especially now that his meeting with Ronald Reagan in Geneva is imminent. This meeting makes the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session exceptionally important.

EGYPTIAN AIRLINES AFFAIR SHOWS TRUE U.S. POLICY

AU221201 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Oct 85 p 7

[Josef Nyvlt commentary in the "Note" column: "The Sigonella Affair"]

[Text] The hijacking of an Egyptian aircraft by U.S. military airplanes was condemned by the whole world, with the exception of Israeli warmongers, as a great violation of international law; it was an act of state terrorism which was an inexcusable provocation for the countries concerned. Now, further facts are becoming known, facts which are no less shocking.

Let us recall the course of events in light of the new revelations. At the personal order of a head of state, the U.S. President, on 12 October American fighter planes started their flight from the aircraft carrier Saratoga, anchored since 11 October in the Port of Dubrovnik at U.S. request. As follows from the official Yugoslav protest, the Yugoslav Government granted the request under one, quite unambiguous, condition: namely, that the aircraft carrier of the U.S. Sixth Fleet would not take part in any military action or maneuver either prior to its visit, during the course of the visit, or in the period after the end of the visit. But it was exactly fighter planes from the aircraft carrier Saratoga that attacked the Egyptian transport plane, threatened the crew that they would shoot the plane down if it failed to obey American orders, and jammed radio communications with its home airfield in order to prevent any call for help. After that the transport plane was kidnapped to the American military base of Sigonella on Sicily; then the American base commander on Italian territory began threatening Italy that he would use all accessible U.S. military force, including nuclear arms (!), in order to enforce the American will.

There is a long chain of questions that follows from this one event of only a few hours duration, and the entire international community will have to find answers to them. Because here we have a factual expression of those principles that form the basis of the current policy pursued by the United States, which is striving to play a dominating role in the present world.

This is not the first, or only, proof that Washington's words lack any and all credibility.

In the first place, threats with nuclear arms, threats uttered by an American officer on Italian soil on which the American nuclear weapons are also stored and deployed, clearly and unambiguously prove that the New Zealand government, which refuses to let nuclear armed American warships enter its ports, is right.

They prove right the members of the antiwar movement in Denmark and Norway, who a few days ago were protesting against the presence of the aircraft carrier Iowa anchored in the ports of the capitals of both countries on full combat alert prior to the maneuvers in the Baltic Sea. In the same way, for instance, the Australian and Japanese Governments can now weigh in a far more qualified manner the American assurances about the presence or nonpresence of nuclear arms on U.S. warships.

America's closest allies in the NATO pact can also regard this as a warning. Who will guarantee that, at the least manifestation of disobedience and opposition to the will of the White House and the Pentagon, the "American boys" will be satisfied with merely threatening with their nuclear arsenal?

But this act of terrorism also contains another, far broader, warning: such and similar practices would also threaten from outer space with the realization of American projects.

It must be recalled again: The events around the hijacking of the Egyptian aircraft are not the work of an individual; they represent a confirmation of the orientation pursued by official U.S. state policy.

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS 21-22 OCT

Korcak Speech

LD212154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Vaclav Klement report]

[Text] At its 15th session the Czech National Council started discussing a report of the government of the Czech SR on the fulfillment of the program declaration.

The meeting of the highest Czech representative body was opened by its chairman, Josef Kempny, by welcoming the members of the government and other guests. After adopting the agenda, the meeting was addressed by Czech Premier Josef Korcak. It is the second time during this election period that the government is approaching the deputies to report on the fulfillment of its program, Comrade Korcak said. He then went on to demonstrate, using a number of examples, how successful the government is in fulfilling its tasks. He said that government-controlled branches have developed in harmony with the intentions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and that they have significantly contributed toward strengthening the Czechoslovak economy. The biggest positive phenomenon of the economic policy of the government is increasing the share of exports in the Czechoslovak economy. Agriculture, too, achieved good results. Comrade Korcak then talked about some shortcomings of our production quality, and designated its international application as the decisive yardstick. We have selected the following from his address:

[Begin Korcak recording] We are entering the last phase of this election period with a good balance. Trust is a prerequisite for achieving the set aims. We are not only aware of successes, we are also aware of our share in some shortcomings. The causes of these shortcomings are not only objective reasons and changed conditions, but also the influence of subjective factors, ability, skill, and determination to cope with higher tasks and to safeguard more efficient production and the more economic use of creating values. At present we are discussing preparations for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the 10-year prospect, as well as the prognosis of economic and social development up to the year 2000. Thus, our government and its organs are taking part in the preparations for the foundations of the 17th CPCZ Congress. When processing these significant program documents, we are facing responsible decision-making as to how to use the limited means for modernizing those branches which have long-term perspectives, and make it possible to achieve the greatest efficiency. We are aware of the fact that in order to implement the solutions which would be the most advantageous ones for the national economy, we must continue perfecting the instruments of economic management. Plans can only win sufficient support on the part of enterprise collectives if the socially advantageous solutions also benefit organizations and their employees. The aim is for the criteria of the economic mechanism to signal a green light to economies in production, to high quality needed goods which would be efficiently marketable on foreign markets. In social policy, a more consistent implementation of the principle of merits is coming to the fore. High qualifications, initiative, and responsibility must be better appreciated.

Low quality production which involves high costs, as well as unnecessary production, must be punished. As to the care of man, which is the main indicator of scientific-technological progress, we want to achieve a level corresponding to the needs and possibilities of building an advanced socialist society.

The preparation of new election programs, as the joint concern of the national committees, the state economic and social organizations, and the entire National Front, is an important instrument for a purposeful improvement of the living conditions of the citizens and for forming the socialist way of life. We are approaching the last months of the election period with a sense of pride in the good results, as well as with the knowledge of our weak points. For us, the officials of the socialist state, true knowledge is necessary for a realistic assessment of the situation, for mobilizing resources, as well as for winning over the citizens to successfully complete our joint plans. A lot of work is ahead of us to fulfill this year's tasks as well as possible, and to create favorable conditions for entering the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The government is aware of the need to overcome shortcomings in utilizing our internal resources and to work further for the flowering of our homeland, so that a culturally advanced, economically prosperous, and politically stable Czechoslovak socialist state might continue to be a secure home of satisfied citizens. We fully support the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR, in which we see firm safeguards for our present and future. The good results of joint work of the Czech Government and the Czech National Council are seen by us as a contribution toward successful preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress, as well as the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Our program consists in creative effort to benefit the wealth and beauty of the Czech land, in the interests of improving the living standards and the happy future of our peoples. [end recording]

Following the address by Comrade Josef Korcak, Marie Jarosova, deputy chairman of the Czech National Council, delivered a joint report of the committee of the Czech National Council. As she said, the report of the government, as well as the findings of the committee, show that we have achieved further progress in developing our society. She recommended that the report be approved and, at the same time, she assured the government of further active support on the part of the deputies. So far, 15 deputies have asked to speak in the discussion about the fulfillment of the government program declaration which will also continue tomorrow.

Meeting Ends; Resolution Passed

LD221842 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The 15th session of the Czech National Council ended in Prague today. A report of the Czech Socialist Republic Government on the fulfillment of the program declaration was on the agenda. In today's debate, chaired by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council, deputies talked about responsibility of national committees for the complex economic and social development of territorial units; about concentration of research and development capabilities toward decisive directions of technological development; about fulfillment of the program declaration in the sphere of culture and education; about Czechoslovak participation in the international division of labor; about educational development in the sphere of military proficiency and military proficiency propaganda; and about promotion of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The deputies also raised the issue of low standard of technical and economic parameters of machinery, lack of advanced technology, and considerable deterioration of capital assets. The problem of certain shortcomings halting the progress of national economic intensification was also raised. The deputies also discussed the Czech Government's care for the environment.

In his concluding speech, Josef Kordak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech Socialist Republic prime minister, thanked the deputies for their support given to the responsible work of the government in all spheres. He assured the deputies that the government will use issues raised in its further activity in the interest of the successful fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the Seventh 5-Year Plan targets.

The plenary session then unanimously adopted a resolution in which the Czech National Council recommends the Czech Socialist Republic Government to utilize the findings of talks of the council bodies in ensuring the further development of the Czech Socialist Republic. The resolution also delegates the Presidium of the Czech National Council and its specific committees and deputies to aid the efforts of the Czech Socialist Republic Government in the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan tasks and to create favorable conditions for the dynamic pace of the social and economic development of the Czech Socialist Republic and Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the Eighth 5-Year Plan period.

1986-1990 INVESTMENTS POLICY GOALS OUTLINED

LD211327 Prague CTK in English 1043 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Prague, Oct 21 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak investments policy in the 1986-1990 period will be aimed at modernizing production, increasing exports, improving the use of domestic raw materials, ensuring energy supply and improving the environment.

The rate of growth of investments up to 1990 is to be the same as the rate of growth of the national income -- 3.5 per cent annually. Greater proportion of investments than to date will be spent on the development of electrical engineering and electronics, robotics, some special branches of the chemical and consumer goods industries and on an ecological program. In fuel and power production, the decisive part of investments will go to the construction of nuclear power stations which will supply 30 per cent of energy in 1990. Investments in fuel extraction will be scaled down. In the metallurgical industry progressive technologies of steel production will extend. Engineering will focus on raising the production of tractors and lorries, important export commodities for Czechoslovakia. Exports are also to be raised by investments in the wood working, light and pharmaceutical industries.

The investments policy reflects the increasing care given by Czechoslovakia to the protection and improvement of the environment. Investments in the ecological program in the 1986-1990 period will be almost double the amounts of the previous five-year plan periods as it is necessary to create conditions for the implementation of the aim Czechoslovakia set itself to achieve by the end of the century -- restoring the level of environmental purity of the end of the 1960's. The main sources of water and air pollution will be liquidated one by one, factories will be modernized with ecological considerations and technologies free from harmful by-products will be introduced.

POOR QUALITY OF PRODUCTION HINDERS DEVELOPMENT

LD201556 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 20 Oct 85

["Living Words" program prepared by CPCZ Central Committee official Dr. (Karel Mazac)]

[Excerpts] It is urgent, for there is not much time left until the end of the year, for us to become aware of problems and shortcomings where they exist and which we can solve immediately.

The vast majority of enterprises fulfill and exceed the plan in terms of volume indicators, while quality indicators are not being fulfilled satisfactorily. The efficiency of production is increasing only slowly and output is still influenced by a large share of material expenditure. We are not successful in reducing the consumption of fuel and energy resources; this is unfavorably reflected in the creation of the national income. It seems as though the vital nature of the fact that we must achieve greater results in production with smaller expenditure has not been understood. Many management and executive workers have also not understood that quality of production is of primary importance today. Faulty products cause us many material and financial losses and poor quality production causes much damage not only in terms of compensation for faulty goods and refunds, but in particular because they threaten our good name with our trade partners. The fact that the percentage of products in the first category of quality and products which can be evaluated as technically progressive does not rise to the necessary level proves that we are not progressing at the required tempo in quality of production.

Low technical and economic level of a number of products and insufficient innovative activity by some enterprises are not in harmony with the needs of the national economy and a faster adaptation of production to the demanding, changing conditions of the internal and foreign markets. Some enterprises are satisfied that they have made some improvements compared to the products of the past; they then put the new products forward as being better in quality. We must, however, consider what is produced by leading world producers and what is required by consumers both at home and abroad as criteria of quality and technical and economic parameters. It is unforgivable that the production of goods which are difficult to sell and for which there is little demand still continues in some places, and this is why we are not successful in reducing supplies to the desired level. It is not difficult to understand that there is a difference, with regard to the unpredictability of the capitalist market and various intentionally created difficulties for our national economy, between having necessary and useful supplies or having supplies of goods which no one wants to buy.

The nonfulfillment of the planned reduction in production consumption, the unsatisfactory progress in quality, and the technical and economic level of products prove that so far there is not enough success in implementing and realizing the basic strategic intentions of our economic policy. One of the decisive causes of this is insufficient implementation of the results of research and development in production and only slightly effective management. Without wide implementation of the results of research and development, we cannot solve the basic tasks: to increase the social productivity of labor; to create the national income as a basis for the growth of the standard of living; all-round perfecting of the socialist way of life; and the maintenance of the defense of our country at the necessary level, which is of vital importance during the present, very worrying international situation because of the United States.

In every enterprise, in every workplace we must therefore find and make use of every reserve for increasing the efficiency and quality of production. Every citizen, and in particular all economic workers, officials of party, state and social organizations, should ask themselves the question: Who benefits from profiteering, working only in an average way and at the same time having maximum demands for wages, energy, hiding reserves, intentional reduction of the basis of the point of departure for next year's plan without regard for the needs of society. Everyone should answer this question honorably and honestly precisely at the time of preparation of the Eighth 5-year Plan and the plans for next year. A responsible attitude to the needs of our society must be shown by deeds and not only words, needs which are clearly and understandably expressed in the policy of the CPCZ.

Direct and indirect management, the method of planning and choice of economic tools must be subordinated to it in such a way that advantages are gained by an enterprise which produces better and more economically; on the other hand, those who are behind should lose out. We must achieve a significant difference in wages between those who work honestly and bring benefit to society and those who work badly. Social justice in our society must lie precisely in the clear differences in reward so that exemplary workers and slackers will not have the same standard of living. The development of moral stimulation, the creation of an atmosphere -- so to speak a cult of work and respect for good workers -- should correspond to this, which cannot be done without dealing with those who harm the collective rather than bring benefit.

In this direction, particularly significant is the realization of tasks ensuing from the letter of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on deepening the effectiveness of the struggle against violating the principles of socialist legality, morality, and discipline. In some places the letter is understood as referring only to tasks in the area of management; protection of national property, shortcomings in the planning process, production and remuneration, and shortcomings of all kinds are not being solved. The main point of the letter is, however, the strengthening of order and discipline in all directions, everywhere and in everyone. This is something which must be solved immediately, not as a campaign but as a process which will not end but will increase in such a way that discipline, responsibility, and great economization will be an indivisible part of work and of the citizens' attitudes.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO FRG

Received by Kohl

LD212238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Oct 85

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO FRG

LD212238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] A group of deputies of the CSSR Federal Assembly, headed by its deputy chairman, Bohuslav Kucera, arrived by air today on a visit to the FRG. Petr Nemec, our permanent correspondent, reports:

During the first day of their visit the heads of the two delegations, Bohuslav Kucera and FDP Bundestag Group Chairman Wolfgang Mischnick, stressed the need for the development of the relations between the highest legislative organs of the two countries.

Bohuslav Kucera was received in Bonn by West German Chancellor Kohl. It was an opportunity for an exchange of views on the current international situation. The Czechoslovak representative stressed the significance of the latest Soviet proposals, which represent a way out of the arms race now threatening to be transferred to outer space. He also recalled the Czechoslovak interest in talks being started on the establishment of a chemical-weapons-free zone in Central Europe, as is contained in the joint proposal of the GDR [phrase as heard] to the West German Government. Acceptance of this proposal would open the way for talks on a global ban of this kind of weapon of mass destruction. On this issue Chancellor Kohl stuck to the notorious viewpoints which are very close to the attitudes of Washington. However, he confirmed the interest of the FRG in the development of contacts, including parliamentary ones.

After the talks in the Chancellery, Bohuslav Kucera met the leadership of the FRG-Czechoslovakia Friendship Society and visited the Bundestag, where he had talks with members of the Free Democratic Party [FDP] Bundestag Group.

Wolfgang Mischnick gave a dinner in honor of the Czechoslovak guest.

The working visit will continue tomorrow; the agenda includes talks in the Bundestag and talks with organizations which are politically affiliated to the FDP.

Meet Bundestag Deputies

LD222201 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] FRG -- Phillip Jenninger, president of the Bundestag Lower House, received in Bonn today the group of Czechoslovak deputies, headed by Deputy Chairman of the Federal Assembly Bohuslav Kucera. They discussed possibilities of developing contacts between the two parliaments and pointed to their significance for expanding cooperation between the two countries. Bohuslav Kucera delivered to Philipp Jenninger the invitation of Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, to visit Czechoslovakia.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION VISITS CSSR 16-20 OCT

Greeted at Airport

LD161755 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] A delegation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, led by Bat-Ochriyn Altangerel, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the People's Great Hural, arrived in the CSSR today for an official friendly visit. The Mongolian deputies were welcomed at Ruzyně Airport in Prague by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Vaclav David and Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly and other personalities. The Prague Pioneers presented flowers to the dear guests from Mongolia.

Received by India

LD161749 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The delegation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic was received today by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. In a friendly conversation, he briefed the guests on the current political and economic situation in Czechoslovakia, and on our preparations for the 17th party congress. He stressed the need to fulfill the plan for this year as well as the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan, while constantly increasing efficiency and quality of work and speeding up implementation of the results of scientific-technological production development.

Received by Slovak Leaders

LD171937 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, received today in Bratislava Castle a delegation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] led by Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the People's Great Hural.

Members of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka were present; Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, who is accompanying the Mongolian deputies, was also at the reception.

Viliam Salgovic told his guests about the revolutionary changes which have occurred in Socialist Slovakia during the first 4 decades of its life of freedom and peace. He paid particular attention to the determination of the working people of Slovakia to fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan successfully, and to meet successfully the challenging tasks we have set for ourselves.

In his speech, the head of the Mongolian delegation referred to topical matters of the MPR's development, to the success achieved in the country's economic and social development, and to the current efforts of the working people to implement the resolutions of the 18th MPRP Congress. Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel expressed the conviction that this visit would promote more effective mutual cooperation and the further consolidation of friendship between Mongolia and Czechoslovakia.

Meeting With Husak

LD181327 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received today in Prague Castle the delegation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, headed by Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel, its chairman. Alois Indra, member of the party Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, was present at the meeting.

In a cordial and comradely talk they praised the current level of cooperation which is evolving in all spheres in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Mongolia. The high level of joint relations is enhanced by regular contacts between representatives of the two legislative bodies and by exchanges of experience of their deputies' activities.

In an exchange of views on current international issues, tribute was paid to the new Soviet peace initiatives for improving the situation in the world, stopping the arms race, and addressing disarmament issues.

Meeting With Strougal

LD191521 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague's Hrzan Palace the delegation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel, its chairman, which is visiting Czechoslovakia.

Lubomir Strougal spoke highly of the results achieved in expanding and strengthening the traditional friendly all-around relations between the peoples of the two countries, and told his guests about the results in the development of the Czechoslovak national economy and its main tasks for the years 1986-90. He stressed the importance of the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation that had been agreed, which will be reflected in Czechoslovakia's continuing participation in the industrialization of Mongolia, in assistance with geological research, with extraction and processing of raw materials, and in training specialists for specific sectors of the Mongolian economy.

The two officials spoke of the importance of developing and applying science and technology more rapidly as the basic requirement for intensifying their national economies.

Departure From Prague

LD201529 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] The delegation of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, led by Bat-Ochiryn Atlangerel, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the People's Great Hural, left Prague today. The Mongolian deputies were seen off at Ruzyně Airport by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; and other representatives.

COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED IN MONGOLIA

LD211404 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Mongolia -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and chairman of the People's Great Hural, today received Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning. Both representatives discussed the perspectives of broadening Czechoslovak-Mongolian scientific and technological cooperation.

The Czechoslovak Government delegation signed a program of scientific and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Mongolia for 1986-1990, a plan of cooperation between the Czechoslovak State Committee for Research and Development and Investment Planning and the Mongolian State Commission for Science and Technology for 1986-1987, and other important documents.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO UN'S DE CUELLAR

AU201838 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Oct 85 p 1-2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following message to Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations:

Dear Mr Secretary General:

The 25th anniversary of the adoption of the "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" is an opportunity for the GDR to confirm its determined and active solidarity with the struggle of the peoples for national and social liberation. This really historic declaration demonstrates the will and the determination of the United Nations, born in the antifascist struggle for liberation of the anti-Hitler coalition, to contribute to the implementation of the right of all peoples to independence and self-determination. It marks a highlight in the struggle for eliminating the imperial system of colonialism. Many peoples have embarked upon the path toward a new world. The liberated states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America have entered the broad front for peace, disarmament, social progress, and equal international cooperation.

It remains the task of the United Nations to implement the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Independence as long as peoples suffer under colonial oppression and exploitation. With good reason, new impulses for collective efforts to finally eliminate colonialism, racism, and apartheid, as well as to guarantee the dearly achieved independence and national sovereignty of nationally liberated states, are expected from the anniversary session of the UN General Assembly.

The GDR is against imperialist attempts to halt or reverse this process of national and social liberation and to abuse the still dependent territories for aggressive military purposes. It completely condemns the South African apartheid regime, which is intensifying its state terrorism domestically and abroad. This policy, which is endangering peace and neglecting the right of the peoples to self-determination, must be countered with effective sanctions by the UN Security Council. The people and the Government of the GDR affirm their unlimited solidarity with the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization, with all patriots of South Africa and Namibia. The passionate desire of the peoples to reach self-determination, peace, and freedom will triumph all over the world.

I assure you, Mr Secretary General, that the GDR will continue to work actively for the complete implementation of the "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

GOETTING ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD222256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1623 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, New York 22 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR is prepared for the most radical steps which will limit or liquidate weapons of all types and to prevent an arms buildup in new spheres. This was stated by Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the festive meeting of the 40th UN General Assembly in New York on 22 October. One of the most important goals of GDR policy is to safeguard peace with ever fewer weapons.

"We are faced with the choice of surviving together or perishing together. Security can only be achieved with one another, not against one another. For this reason the GDR is strongly in favor of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. It is ready to cooperate constructively and without preconditions with all those who pledge themselves for peace, disarmament and development," the GDR politician reaffirmed.

The supreme goal of the United Nations is to save future generations from the scourge of war. To achieve this there must be, above all, adherence to the ban on the threat of the use of force. This ban must be bolstered by treaties.

It is essential for all states possessing nuclear weapons to undertake a binding commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. All attacks against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and all attempts to interfere in their internal affairs must stop, Goetting stated.

The UN Charter calls for international disputes to be settled by peaceful means. This means that all states have the obligation to resolve international conflicts through negotiations alone. They can only be solved, Goetting said, if the peoples' right to self-determination is respected, if all the parties concerned, including the legitimate liberation movements, are involved on an equal footing. The comprehensive sanctions envisaged in the Charter should be applied to those who commit acts of aggression and grossly abuse the decisions of the United Nations.

"The task of ending the nuclear arms race has priority, in keeping with the decisions of the UN General Assembly. The freezing of nuclear arsenals would be of great significance as a first step on the way to reducing and finally of totally eliminating these dangerous weapons."

"The cessation of all nuclear tests is long overdue. The GDR welcomes the decision of the USSR to renounce, unilaterally for the time being, all nuclear explosions. The nations still hope that the United States will follow this step, so that a barrier will be put to the development of new nuclear weapons," Goetting said.

He stressed: "The GDR approves of the creation of zones free from weapons of mass destruction in various regions of the world, as an important step on the path to complete liquidation of these weapons. For this reason, the GDR has declared itself ready to make its territory available, on a mutual basis, as a zone free from theater nuclear weapons, and is also very actively engaged in the creation of a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe." To enter into arms limitation and disarmament means liberating, for socially production reasons, considerable material and intellectual resources which are now being sacrificed to the arms race. Instead, they could be used to create more advantageous economic cooperation, on the basis of equal rights, as well as being applied to urgent social and humanitarian interests on all continents.

Today, ensuring peace has become an issue which encroaches upon everything, since large-scale imperialistic armament, confrontation, and aspiration to supremacy has led to an extremely explosive situation. Now, more than ever before there must be a fight to prevent war, before weapons start doing the talking.

Gerald Goetting stressed that a change in the world political situation is necessary and possible. "We are optimistic, because the movement of nonaligned states plays an ever-increasing role in the solution of nuclear questions at present.

"We place confidence in the powerful actions of the worldwide peace movement. We also find ourselves encouraged that more and more politicians who bear responsibility are ready for realistic and reasonable behavior in the interest of peace. Our hopes are not the least based on the existence and functioning of the United Nations," said Goetting. The GDR supported the UN Charter becoming a binding code of conduct under international law, applicable to all states.

Positive results of the upcoming Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva would be of the greatest value for peace and detente. The GDR judges the USSR proposal on the peaceful development of space as a resolute perception of responsibility for ensuring world peace.

COMMENTATOR CONDEMNS NATO FALL MANEUVERS

DW221531 East Berlin Voice of The GDR Domestic Service in German 1110 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Military-political commentary by retired Colonel Wolfgang Lehmann]

[Text] Until late October, for the last 10 years, Western Europe has been turned into a maneuvers area, full of weapons, which extends from the North Cape to the Bosphorus. Now with approximately 250,000 NATO soldiers who have about 10,000 wheel and track vehicles, more than 1,000 planes, and hundreds of warships ready for action, the attitude of the Western media seems rather strange. They say that maneuvers in the East and West take place as always, which serve to test the troops and have a tendency to be very large. As figures show, the latter pertains to NATO maneuvers.

However, it is not that simple. There is a difference: In the current sensitive political time, when utter restraint in the military field has become a necessity, almost all army units of NATO's 1st Operative Group assemble at almost the same time, thus demonstrating their ability to begin or not to begin sudden aggressive acts from training exercises. Nor can we ignore the fact that this kind of throwing one's weight around of the 1st NATO group, as in the Trutzige Sachsen and Spearhead Victory maneuvers, is taking place just a few flight minutes or not even half an hour's tank drive from our national border.

Nor is it without political provocation that at present a big U.S. war vessel with first-strike weapons, the Iowa, has appeared for the first time in the Baltic operations east of Bornholm. Clearly this is a threatening gesture. If one wants to negotiate trustfully with the other side, one does not put one's feet on the desk like a cowboy.

However, it is not only a matter of current political aspects. Another matter is the purpose of the maneuvers, their strategic concept. One cannot avoid the conclusion that the most aggressive NATO circles do everything to turn the European Continent and bordering seas into an enormous test area for various wild methods of unleashing and waging a war that will be not only fought but won. A main witness in this respect is NATO Commander in Chief Rogers, whose loud statements make even absolute advocates of the NATO policy sweat. Rogers frankly confessed in an interview with the French periodical SCIENCE ET VIE: We want to make war more perfect, nothing else. Obviously, the term peace does not exist for him.

Therefore, NATO must be prepared for everything. Constant preparedness of the troops and the populace is necessary for modern war in all its kinds and variations. Therefore, he does not like nuclear weapons and chemical weapons-free zones. In the wild mixture of air-land battle and Roger's plan, on which this year's autumn maneuvers are based, nuclear and chemical weapons are made conventional, so to speak. Their use is not a possibility, it is planned from the very beginning, and Rogers clearly advocates their first use, although the Soviet Union has renounced this. Weapons are not being deployed for their looks. This means that he wants to use them and, as he puts it, to orientate the defense doctrine forward. This is done along the line of blitzkrieg warfare according to the example of the Nazi Wehrmacht, which Rogers is diligently exercising in his war preparation center near Ramstein.

Who can hold it against us if we maintain that not all maneuvers are alike. These NATO autumn maneuvers take place in a spirit that kept even NATO members, such as Greece, from participating in them. These NATO autumn maneuvers demonstrate to the whole world that the proposals of socialist states in the negotiations on confidence-building measures in Stockholm are fully justified.

Our state delegations suggested that the announcement and observations of maneuvers should not be all that should happen. According to our delegations, one should in the future limit military activities in this fragile Europe. Maneuvers which might lead to threats should take place only under the limit of 40,000 men. That would be a step which would increase security and serve us all.

HONECKER SENDS ALBANIA'S ALIA BIRTHDAY GREETING

AU211908 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council sent a congratulatory telegram to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania. It reads as follows:

On your 60th birthday I convey to you sincere congratulations and greetings on behalf of the State Council and the people of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf. To this I add best wishes for good health, well-being, and success in your responsible activities for the benefit of the Albanian people.

REICHELT VISITS AUSTRIA FOR ENVIRONMENTAL TALKS

LD221856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1113 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna 22 Oct (ADN) -- Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management, began a visit of several days to Austria with a tour of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Laxenburg near Vienna. The guest, who is in Austria at the invitation of Austrian Minister of Health and Environment Dr Kurt Steyrer, arrived in Vienna the previous day.

In the course of Minister Reichelt's visit negotiations will be held on the expansion of bilateral cooperation in developing and protecting the natural environment in the two countries.

TECHNOLOGICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PPR

LD222141 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The central points for cooperation between the GDR and Poland in selected spheres of science and technology for the period up to 1990 were agreed in Berlin today. At the center of the cooperation, within the framework of the CEMA, are projects for the rational use of energy, the exploitation and refinement of raw materials, microelectronics, and the automation and rationalization of production. The document was signed by Herbert Weiz, minister of science and technology, and Konrad Jott, minister and head of the Office for the Application and Advancement of Science and Technology.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION RULES

DW221310 West Berlin ARD Television Network in German 2015 GMT 21 Oct 85

["Excerpt" from interview with Captain of the GDR Navy Prof Guenter Glasser by correspondent Peter Merseburger, date and place not given; from the "Kontraste" program--recorded]

[Text] [Glasser] Our social conditions are such that there is, objectively, no need for conscientious objection to military service. We create everything jointly, and it is our view that we protect everything jointly. But we do allow certain differences inasmuch as we provide for those who hold a different view toward this protection primarily for religious reasons, even though they adopt a positive attitude toward our state, with an opportunity to perform duties without serving under arms.

[Merseburger] These are the construction soldiers, are they not?

[Glasser] Yes.

[Merseburger] But is there not discrimination against the pacifists, the convinced pacifists who are reluctant to touch a weapon for reasons of conscience but not for religious reasons.

[Glasser] I fail to see any discrimination there. History shows that humanism and pacifism must hold their own lest they be destroyed by reaction.

[Merseburger] There is a leftist pacifist tradition connected with the name of Ossiertzky, and Ossiertzky as a pacifist surely would be an objector for reasons of conscience rather than of religion, if he lived today and thought today as he did then. Considering the way you handle the matter of the construction soldiers, he would be in trouble.

[Glasser] The conditions have meanwhile developed much further, and surely along with the conditions Ossiertzky's views would also have developed further just as a man like Heinrich Mann's views concerning humanism continued to develop. He ultimately arrived at the realization that militant humanism, as I said, has to hold its own. But we make allowances for the fact that many pacifists harbor a genuine desire to decide the main question of our era -- peace or war -- in favor of peace.

HETENYI ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON BUDGET

AU181201 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Oct 85 p 3

[Speech by Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi to National Assembly on 11 October: "Finance Minister Hetenyi: We Also Consider Reform of Budget Activity Essential"]

[Text] Esteemed National Assembly!

The government is submitting to you the draft bill on the implementation of the 1984 budget and its preamble. This year, as a result of the election, the proposal for the end-of-year settlement is being submitted for discussion later than usual. This time, however, the report does not just serve as an observance of the constitutional order, since today one can justifiably point out the lessons that can be drawn from last year's experiences in management.

The 1984 financial management was determined by the long-term unchanged economic policy goals: the further improvement of our foreign economic balance, maintaining the country's international solvency, and a simultaneous modest increase in population consumption.

In the spirit of these goals, with the regrouping of incomes, the budget management facilitated the adjustment of the utilization on the produced national income to the requirements of foreign balance, the saving of income that cannot be used domestically, and the creation of the material conditions for the improvement of living conditions and of cultural and social assistance.

Price and Incomes

Esteemed National Assembly!

The developing management of enterprises and cooperatives plays a determining role in the implementation of the tasks facing us. The working collectives laid the basis of a 2.7 percent increase in the volume of national income.

The overall income of the national economy in current prices increased by 9 percent, and domestic consumption it increased by 8 percent. This difference in rates made it possible to reduce foreign debts.

The personal earnings of the population increased by 9.5 percent and prices increased by 8.5 percent; per capita real income increased by 1 percent compared to that of last year. As a result of the perceptible increase of the price-level, however, the situation of a wide strata of pensioners and wage earners deteriorated.

Compared to last year's 6 billion forints, the budget deficit stood at 3.76 million forints, hardly different from the approved one.

Esteemed National Assembly!

The enterprises and cooperatives playing a fundamental role in the budget incomes increased their profits last year by 7.5 percent. The increase in income from the turnover tax and the reduction of consumer price supports improved the situation of the budget. The taxes, fees, and contribution paid by the population -- mainly as a result of the rapid increase in the number and income of small ventures -- increased by 7 billion forints.

On the biggest item of expenditure, institutional and social security goals, that is, the classical tasks of the budget, we spent more than 200 billion forints as a whole, close to 9 percent more than last year. We tried to increasingly assert the requirements of economical management.

Budget expenses directly affecting the standard of living increased more rapidly than in 1983.

In addition to the expansion of the institutional network, a role was played in this also by the fact that the budget allocated 3.6 billion forints for new social policy measures, thus for family allowances, child care allowances and pension increases.

Teachers' wages were increased by an average 10 percent as of 1 September 1984. It is heartening that in general school education, there was a slight decrease in alternative teaching and teaching in temporary classrooms, and the number of students taking part in organized catering increased considerably. The number of hospital beds increased by 1,400.

Among the results of the increasingly important reconstructions of institutions, the complete renewal of the State Opera and the Central Traumatological Institute is worth mentioning.

The Housing Construction Situation

The government attached special importance to housing construction in 1984, too. In 1984, the construction of the planned 70,000 new dwellings was completed. Within this figure, however, the number of state supplied dwellings is smaller than planned. The rapid increase in housing prices and construction expenses unfortunately continued.

Esteemed National Assembly!

I have already mentioned the great role -- I can add inevitably great burden -- played by the enterprises in financing our goals. In addition to covering the usual budget expenses, the enterprises' payments were also needed to financially cover the reduction of debts. The price we had to pay for this was, among other things, the 2 percent decrease in the amount of enterprise investments.

The number of enterprises finding themselves in lesser or greater financial difficulties because of their inability to adjust to the changed foreign and domestic circumstances increased. But this is not a general phenomenon. Most of the enterprises continued to improve efficiency -- not including here now the old plants -- there are some 600 nonagricultural enterprises that increased profits by more than 20 percent. It is also heartening that the enterprises increased their technological development allocations by more than 11 percent.

Some 48 nonagricultural enterprises closed 1984 with a total of some 2 billion forints in losses. The number of enterprises and cooperatives with a capital deficit -- that is, not loss-making but unable to fulfill their accepted obligations (in the range of some 4.2 billion forints) without extraordinary measures -- was some 100, including 15 that can be regarded as enterprises struggling with serious problems. We allocated some 3 billion forints support for easing these financial problems.

The typical reasons for the losses and the capital deficit essentially did not change: large expenses that are not recouped in prices were caused, among other things, by the great and increasing energy demand, outdated product structures inadequate to the market requirements, the slow rate of structural reorganization, and management-organization shortcomings.

Esteemed National Assembly!

Let me deal briefly with some conclusions and lessons. This is justified in spite of the wide range debate on the government program because there are particular budget, financial-management tasks worth mentioning.

Comrade Lazar and Comrade Karoly Nemeth have already spoken about the fact that the achievements of the current year are causing disappointment in several aspects. We are unable to fully implement certain objectives of the plan. Considerable efforts are still needed in industry and elsewhere to reduce foreign debt.

As you know, the current year has begun under extremely difficult circumstances. In the last month of 1984, the enterprises' reserves decreased considerably. The tough winter caused disturbances in production.

In spite of the extensive efforts, favorable changes are taking shape more slowly than expected. We must take into account an increase in the budget deficit compared to last year. We are well-aware that smaller fluctuations in the economy can be natural. The data on the past 9 months show that the results achieved in 1984 were not yet firm enough and even maintaining them is a considerable task requiring the renewal of management.

In view of this, we have to regard the complex development of economic management decided upon by the MSZMP position of April, 1984 as a very timely and an even rather urgent task. We regard this as the direct guarantee of the firm balance of the budget and its role of strengthening economic development. Therefore, in the activity of renewal of regulations and of the institutional and decisionmaking system, we also regard the reform of budget work as essential, and we are working to prepare it.

More Encouraging Financial Policy

We again have to face the fact that the state should promote the development of efficient production not by reducing its welfare and structure-creating tasks but by reducing the losses. In order to accelerate the desirable processes, the government is working on regulation drafts that take into consideration both the interests of the national economy and of the creditors and workers of the enterprises struggling with serious management problems. The enterprises, however, are justified in counting on a part of the sum thus released to ease the burden of the people who are working well, that is, to adjust the tax system to modern requirements. The reduction of support should not be merely an "increase of severity" but part of an encouraging financial policy.

It is my conviction that the way to ease the financial conditions that are often considered as difficult is not by reducing the requirements for efficiency but by strengthening the incentive aspects of the financial system and by more justly harmonizing performance and incomes.

These processes will ease conditions for well-managing economic organizations to develop dynamically, while at the same time strengthening the requirements for organizations that are still inefficient to become efficient rapidly or for the number of them to be reduced. We consider it to be one of our tasks to encourage the enterprises and population to save voluntarily and to implement the income tax measures and measures on fees that have already been discussed and which will bring about more equitable taxation.

It is our obligation to expect from the budget institutions at least the same demanding activity as from the enterprises. In the management of a considerable number of budget organs and institutions we were able to see in 1984 numerous measures facilitating the implementation of tasks and developing savings. Other bodies, however, are only complaining about the no-doubt real shortage of sources without creatively considering the ways to eliminate losses and waste also deriving from the obsolete state of the organizational-institutional system. We wish to continue even more forcefully the reduction of the unjustified restrictions, the decentralization of decisionmaking, a more independent and responsible institutional management, and the strengthening of interest in incomes. But we will also demand from the guiding organs and the leaders that they make a better use of these in all areas.

Finally, we have to pay attention to the constructive and critical remarks made by the People's Control Committee in evaluating the end-of-year settlement. The People's Control generally agreed with the evaluation of the 1984 economic-financial processes expressed in the preamble and generally spoke positively about the financial role, including the role of the budget policy, in the implementation of the economic goals. But the People's Control also pointed out the justified demand that budget planning be more thorough, the mid-year modifications should adjust indeed only to the need for rational flexibility and not to -- even as an exception -- the necessary consequences of imprudence. We are trying to work out a system and style that will eliminate the shortcomings as soon as possible. In this we count both on the founded critical remarks of the competent National Assembly committees and on their responsible proposals.

I ask the esteemed National Assembly to approve the submitted draft bill in accordance with the presented data on the budget balance.

State Budget Expenses:

	billion forints	
	1983	1984
Accumulation expenses and replenishment of funds to cover credits	67.0	71.6
Support of Enterprises Economic Organizations and Subsidies	162.4	146.7
The Expenses of Budget Organs	172.4	183.8
Social Security Expenses	107.2	120.0
Expenses From International Financial Relations and other expenses	40.8	54.5
Total Expenses	549.8	576.6

State Budget Incomes:

	billion forints	
	1983	1984
Payment by Enterprise Economic Organizations	448.0	468.2
Payments of the Population	37.6	45.1
Incomes Deriving From Budget Organs	46.0	49.5
Incomes Deriving From International Financial Relations and Other Sources	13.1	10.1
Total Income	543.7	572.9
Deficit	6.1	3.7

1984 Budget Data

AU181545 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Oct 85 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Implementation of 1984 Budget -- The Budget Forint"]

[Text] The following statistical data show the sources of the 1984 budget's 572.9 billion forints receipts and the utilization of the 576.6 billion forints expenses. The first list below shows what percent was received from each source (how many fillers of each budget forints), while the second shows what percent was used for that purpose (how many fillers of each budget forints).

Receipts:

Payments by Enterprises, Cooperatives	81.7
International Finance Relations and Others	1.8
Receipts From Budget Authorities	8.6
Payments by the Population	7.9

Expenditures:

Expenses of Accumulation and Support of the Credit Fund	12.4
International Finance Relations	9.5
Other Subsidies for Enterprises, Cooperatives and Consumer Prices	25.4
Expenses of Budget Authorities	31.9
Expenses for Social Insurance	20.8

The situation of the state budget in 1984 improved and the deficit decreased as a result of increased income centralization and more thrifty budget management.

Almost 82 percent of budget income came from payments by enterprises and cooperatives, of which payments the social security contributions and the taxes imposed on profits increased the most. Subsidies decreased, primarily because consumer price increases were more moderate. Measures taken during the year have also helped to decrease production subsidies; the subsidy for industry, transportation, and domestic trade dropped by 10 percent. The main role in increasing the share of net receipts from enterprises -- that is centralization -- was played by a 15.6 billion forint decrease in subsidies and tax refunds.

In 1984 budget receipts from the population increased strongly as a result of paid incomes and wages and because of the influence of small businesses. As opposed to 1983 the population paid a 20 percent higher amount into the budget because of social insurances and pension contributions. The amount of private taxes and fees were 2.6 billion forints higher than in 1983, which was mainly due to the growing number of people engaged in forms of small businesses and the growing taxable incomes of these people.

Almost 80 percent of the budget expenditures used for accumulation has served to finance central, enterprise, and cooperative investments, and a smaller portion of it to add to the resources for investment by certain business units and to support the construction of private houses. Among the big investment projects, the extension and reconstruction work of the Szolnok paper factory was finished, the new north-south section of the Metro between Elmunkas Square and Arpa Bridge was inaugurated, and the Arpad bridge and Florian Square were opened to traffic.

Subsidies granted for the central budget authorities were 70.6 billion forints, 1.8 billion more than the previous year. The expenditures on the council-run institutions were 81.5 billion forints, which is 6.2 billion forints more than in 1983. Because resources within the national public expenditures were primarily concentrating on basic health, education, and communal services locally, the trend continued in 1984 according to which the expenditures of council authorities increased faster than that of the central authorities.

In 1984 the expenditures on health and social authorities amounted to 32.3 billion forints. Health services were increased by 1,400 hospital beds. Instead of the planned 73 nursing homes only 46 were finished.

Expenditure on education, culture, sport, and scientific research was 54 billion forints, 2.7 billion more than the previous year. There were 1,054 new schoolrooms built. The expenses of child and youth welfare increased by 11.5 percent. Budget expenditure on scientific research was 6.2 billion forints, 6.1 percent more than in 1983.

The amount spent for social insurances was 120 billion forints, 12 percent more than the previous year. The social policy measures implemented in 1984 provided an additional income of 3.6 billion forints for those concerned. For example, the child benefits and income allowances were increased by 70 forints per child and child care benefits were also raised by 70 forints. Expenditure on family welfare amounted to 24.1 billion forints. Within this, family allowances made up 18.8 billion forints, 3.3 billion forints more than in 1983.

PARTY ORGAN ANALYZES 1985 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

AU211300 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by Vanicsek: "The Balance of the First Half -- Contradictory Performance"]

[Text] Industry's performance in the first half of 1985 look rather contradictory. The output of industrial state enterprises was identical to that of a year ago. However, this is far from being a satisfactory result, because the annual plan, taking into consideration the improvement in the balance and international solvency (with a relatively slight difference among branches) stipulated a 3 percent growth in production.

In order to fulfill this stipulated aim during the rest of the year, a 6 percent production growth will be required, which does not seem probable if we look at the present stock of orders. Moreover, the July and August results provide no grounds for hopes either.

In finding excuses, the most convenient would be to refer to the unexpectedly high extra expenses caused by the unusually severe winter that followed a series of mild ones. In reality, however, most of the affected industrial firms have been able to deal with these winter losses, even the most severely hit Peti nitrogen works, by using weekend shifts and shorter repair times. The statistical data referring to the total industrial performance has been altered for the better by the output of the mineral oil and gas producing industry as a result of its extremely hard work during the first 3 months. This production reached a 16-30 percent growth as compared to the 1984 level. The electricity producing industries have also increased their output considerably during this 3-months period. According to the half-yearly comparison, these industries proved to be the "motor" of the industrial sector, though their achievement only compensated for the loss caused by environmental problems. The average of the energy sector has been exceeded only by the pharmaceutical branch, which stood on the top of all industrial branches with its 10 percent production growth during the first half of the year. This can be explained by the favorable changes that made it possible to secure all capitalist imports required by the branch for the entire year, while previously the funds available for imports did not even guarantee the supply of primary materials, and this made production irregular and imperfect. According to the changes, the domestic sales of the pharmaceutical industry increased by 18.2 percent, exports by 3.2 percent; within this, ruble-accountable exports increased by 6.8 percent.

Unfortunately, not all the industrial sector increased so much. The traditionally well-rated food industry was not able to achieve the plan's stipulated 2 percent growth and even dropped behind the level of last year's production by 2.1 percent. This decrease is the result, above all, of stagnation in the meat sector. This is especially annoying since the biggest drop (16.9) occurred in export sales and within this there was a great difference between the 3.5 percent increase in sales accountable in rubles, and the 25 percent drop in sales on hard currency markets, as compared to 1984's figures. The main reasons for this trend might be found in the 10-15 percent deterioration in hard current prices and the difficulties of the necessary changes in relations. [sentence as published]

Similar difficulties affected the building materials sector, where there is an oversupply of cement, partly resulting from trade mistakes by importing from Romania, the CSSR, and Germany.

The metallurgy sector is also behind its 1984 production results, because of the lack of basic metallurgical materials and energy restrictions. However, there must also be some structural problems which played a role in the 18.8 percent drop of sales on non-ruble markets by this traditionally critical sector.

The machine industry, which determines the whole industrial sector, completed a controversial half year. During the first quarter, production dropped by 1.7 percent as compared to 1984's performance in the same period, while during the second quarter, production exceeded that figure by 3.4 percent. Looking at the total production figures, this gives a 1 percent increase over last year's figure which is a very slight increase if the stipulated 4 percent is considered. An especially unfavorable effect on our economy is the fact that exports accountable in convertible currency dropped 1.2 percent below 1984's level instead of increasing by the stipulated 8.8 percent. The reason for this is not only our noncompetitive products from the machine industry but also the ever-increasing indebtedness of the developing countries that form our main export markets.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRENDS

AU210848 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Oct 85 p 10

[Article by Jozsef Nyers, head of department at the Central Statistical office:
"Energy Management in Hungary"]

[Exerpts] Energy consumption in Hungary during the past 15 years has increased considerably faster than the international average, but the increase has not been a steady one. Demand increased strongly in the first half of this period and annual direct energy consumption in 1978 was 48 percent more than in 1970.

New Tendency or Extraordinary Year?

Confronting the favorable energy consumption of 1983 with the increased consumption of 1984 and determining the expected trend of development are causing considerable uncertainty in judging energy management in the current period as well as in working out the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In almost all sectors the energy consumption of 1983 can be considered as unique in the long run.

Four-fifths of industry's energy consumption is concentrated on metallurgy, the construction material-industry, and the heavy chemical industry.

In the first 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan these 3 areas were among the stagnant branches of industry. However, most of the branches that do not require a lot of energy increased their production more than the industrial average. All this led to a favorable structural change from the energy viewpoint. In 1984, the energy consumption of state industry was 2.2 percent more than in 1983 while specific energy consumption increased slightly. The increase in energy consumption can mainly be traced back to the fact that the production of many energy-demanding branches increased again, as a result of the slow easing of the recession. Energy consumption in the non-material sphere -- by the public, the community, and other consumers -- increased by 5.6 percent between 1980 and 1982 and in 1983 it decreased by 2.6 percent. In 1984 energy consumption compared to 1983's low level increased by 6.1 percent and this strongly affected the energy consumption of the entire national economy: some 60 percent of the growth of the national economy's energy consumption can be traced back to this fact.

To encourage the more rational management of energy, energy materials prices have been modified several times in the current plan period. The domestic producer price level of energy materials increased almost one and a half times in the past 4 years (including gasoline by 26 percent; gas and heating oil 46 percent, natural gas 66 percent, and fuel oil by 110 percent. In the same period, the domestic price level of industrial products increased an average 23 percent, while the average price of electric power decreased somewhat and district heating and hot water supplies became 30 percent more expensive. As the data show, the greatest increase took place in the consumer price of gasoline and heating oil and, as a result, consumption decreased by 7 percent in the past 4 years in spite of the steady increase in the number of cars. A similar effect was caused by the increase in the price of household heating oil.

Further Tasks

An important condition for implementation of the energy management program is that trade and industry fulfill, in quantity and structure, the demand for efficient heating installations, energy-saving consumer goods, modern methods of measuring and regulation energy consumption, and building materials that provide better insulation. On the basis of the experiences of the first 4 years of the program, the results in certain areas are favorable; in other areas, faster progress is needed.

The program of energy rationalization in the Seventh 5-Year Plan Period will be more strained than the current one as the development sources cannot be expanded and the specific expenses of savings and replacements are expected to increase. A realistic possibility for solving this tension is to change the economic surrounding -- the incentives and regulations, the enterprise and individual interest -- to encourage saving in all the areas and thus in energy management. In other words: Our measures and investments aimed at production organization and rationalization should also save energy both in products and in technology.

REPORTAGE ON ISTVAN SARLOS VISIT TO FRANCE

LD221502 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, October 21 (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament and member of the HSWP Political Committee, Monday [21 October] arrived in Paris for a five-day official visit on the invitation of Alain Poher, president of the French Senate.

At the Orly Airport Istvan Sarlos was met, on behalf of Alain Poher, by Senator Serge Boucheny. In the evening Istvan Sarlos met Alain Poher and attended the dinner of the French-Hungarian friendship group of the Senate.

News Conference

LD222316 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, October 22 (MTI) -- On the second day of his visit to Paris Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament and member of the HSWP political Committee, held a one hour press conference in which keen interest was shown in the work of the Hungarian National Assembly, the new electoral system, the economic reform, and the European Cultural Forum currently being held in Budapest.

Istvan Sarlos said that Hungary had started from three principles when it undertook, under a French proposal, to host the first European Cultural Forum of the Helsinki process. Firstly, Hungary holds the position that Europe is a political and geographical entity in which the flow of cultural values has favourable effects. Secondly, it is considered relations between artists should be strengthened which is also beneficial for all parties concerned. Finally we consider it useful if citizens learn and have continuous access to the cultural values of the European countries. We are open to the world, and have a great receptive and emissive capacity, said the speaker of parliament and cited data on Hungarian book publishing, and the wide range of international programmes offered by the television, radio, and cinemas.

Replying to questions Istvan Sarlos spoke of the legislative work of Hungarian parliament, its functions in the preparation of laws and supervision, the role of parliamentary commissions and the relation of the government and parliament. He quoted examples of the opportunity of citizens and their organizations to make initiatives and intervene in affairs. Istvan Sarlos also mentioned the economic reform process, the new forms of company management, and the place and part of the private sector. He pointed out that the aims of the reform are being attained gradually, overcoming several difficulties, and he also discussed the related social movements and problems.

Meets With Lecanuet

LD230847 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpt] During an official visit in France, the Speaker of the Hungarian Parliament, Istvan Sarlos, had talks with Mr Jean Lecanuet, chairman of the Foreign and Military Affairs Committee of the French Senate. They agreed that the forthcoming Soviet-American summit could be decisive for the security of Europe and the world, as well as for the future of East-West dialogue.

MIKLOS, DELEGATION DEPART FOR PRC VISIT

LD222223 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- A Hungarian delegation, headed by state secretary Imre Miklos, president of the State Office for Church Affairs, left for the People's Republic of China, on Tuesday, on the invitation of the Chinese State Office for Church Affairs.

PRC TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHES ECONOMIC ARTICLES

LD222222 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (MTI) -- INTERNATIONAL TRADE NEWS, a paper of the Research Institute for International Trade of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade published a 14-page Hungarian supplement edited by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and the Hungarian Advertising Company.

The supplement carries an article by Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress on the development of Hungarian-Chinese trade relations, and a contribution by Ervin Szuszuky, Hungarian commercial councillor to China, on bilateral economic relations.

The paper also discusses the Hungarian companies on the Chinese market, and Hungary's banking system and industry. Chinese contributors report on Hungarian agriculture, China's textile and chinaware export, the two countries' cooperation in the machine tool industry, and bilateral technical and scientific cooperation. The development of Hungarian-Chinese trade links and Hungary's socialist economy is also analysed.

LOSONCZI MEETS WITH FINLAND'S KOIVISTO AT UN

LD222258 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] In connection with the UN General Assembly session, there has been a meeting of the Hungarian and Finnish heads of state. At a working luncheon which was given by Mauno Koivisto in honor of Pal Losonczi at UN headquarters, the two discussed, among other things, the further development of the process of European security and cooperation, as well as the UN's activities.

MAROTHY DEPARTS FOR ETHIOPIAN MEETINGS

LD201322 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Laszlo Marothy, member of the party Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has left for Ethiopia. The chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Ethiopian Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation will take part in the body's first session in Addis Ababa.

FALUVEGI RETURNS FROM INDIA, SRV VISITS

LD201925 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 20 (MTI) -- After concluding talks in the Republic of India and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the extension of economic relations and bilateral trade, Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, returned to Budapest.

REAGAN, SOLIDARITY MEMBER TALK 'UNFRIENDLY GESTURE'

LD222046 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] President Reagan has made another unfriendly gesture toward the Polish Government by receiving in the White House Jerzy Milewski, head of the foreign office of former Solidarity, headquartered in Brussels.

According to a communique issued by the President's office the 15-minute talk in the White House was aimed at disavowing recent Sejm elections and to giving publicity to the antisocialist opposition's views and claims concerning a number of Poland's legal acts that were presented as repressive.

It is worth emphasizing that no important American television or radio stations reported this fact to the U.S. public.

URBAN SAYS WALESA COULD BE PUNISHED FOR SLANDER

LD221642 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] During the press conference for foreign journalists Jerzy Urban expressed surprise and alarm in connection with the statement by Hans Huyn, the [FRG] Christian Democrats parliamentary faction foreign policy spokesman, concerning the elections in Poland. Contrary to the facts, he spoke of the victory of the boycott, issued insulting descriptions of Polish authorities, accused the authorities of electoral terrorism, and described Poland as a nation deprived of its own will. Rejecting these insulting statements Jerzy Urban expressed the conviction that Huyn's aim was to thwart the process of normalization between Poland and West Germany.

Speaking further on the elections the spokesman also mentioned the investigation currently in progress in connection with slanders by Lech Walesa addressed to some electoral commissions, alleging falsification of election results. Urban stated that the interests of society have been infringed upon in this case, and Walesa is in danger of punishment by up to 2 years imprisonment, curtailment of freedom, [ograniczenie wolnosci], or a fine.

Penal Proceedings Begun

LD222031 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Report on Jerzy Urban's 22 October Warsaw press conference by correspondent Marek Kassa -- Kassa in studio, playing recorded fragments of Urban's remarks]

[Excerpt] [Kassa] Much attention at today's conference was devoted to the Sejm elections. Among other things there was a request for Urban to comment on the fact that representatives of the highest authorities who had been candidates on the national list did not receive the greatest number of votes.

[Urban] Leaving behind the role of government press spokesman, I can only express my own personal opinion that this has been caused by the fact that persons who are important in public life generate various assessments. They are assessed, positively or negatively, according to their speeches and their activity. Indicators of votes cast reflect these assessments. At the same time, however, although the great majority voted "for" these representatives, a small part expressed their reservations and crossed these candidates out, acting within their election rights.

On the other hand, persons known in Poland but not in political life do not arouse controversy of this kind, for there are no objections of this kind concerning them.

[Kassa] There was also a question concerning the course of action towards Lech Walesa after his statements on the elections.

[Urban] On 18 October the Gdansk Voivodship Prosecutor's Office began penal proceedings in this matter concerning an offense against Article 178, Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code. The offense was slander in relation to communiques and statements issued by members of electoral commissions and passed to foreign journalists about unreliable presentation of election results, resulting in the humiliation of officials in the eyes of the public. Article 178, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code envisages a penalty of up to 2 years imprisonment, curtailment of freedom, or a fine. These are alternative penalties.

The offense I have been talking about is under a private indictment. However, the prosecutor, acting within his powers, began official prosecution proceedings in this matter -- he decided that public interest called for it. This decision is compatible with Article 50, Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code. I have anticipated questions here and have explained all legal aspects in the matter.

The prosecutor has decided that the public interest calls for this course of action because the number, extent, and contents of the protests and Lech Walesa's behavior reveals that not only the individual good of the people complaining has been harmed -- in the form of the good name of many persons performing responsible, important, and honorable functions as member of the electoral commissions -- but so has the collective good itself. These persons perform these functions voluntarily. Thus, it is natural that the Prosecutor's Office places them under legal protection, among other things, in order to save them costs and other formalities connected with private indictment.

The penal proceedings are in progress at present to establish precisely to whom, when and what kind of information was given by Lech Walesa and also where this information came from. I am unable to define the date for ending the proceedings; in its course, Lech Walesa will be interrogated; and certain decisions regarding the facts (?have to be made). It is also not known if foreign correspondents, the correspondents who conveyed the communiques by Walesa abroad, will be interrogated during the investigation or by the court.

[Kassa] A journalist from Radio Polonia wanted to know if Lech Walesa stopped working, or whether he was on vacation, since he appears to have so much time to travel around the country.

[Urban] I do not follow the lives of all Polish citizens in such detail. I only have reports from the Gdansk shipyard stating that the shipyard has asked Mr Walesa to appear and provide explanations about the way in which he used a 14-day medical certificate which was submitted earlier to his superiors. This has been caused by reports on lengthy journeys of Mr Walesa around Poland -- he recently stayed in Warsaw, then in Zakopane and other places, which appears to the management of the shipyard not to agree with the medical opinion that he was unable to work for 2 weeks. Mr Walesa was also advised by the doctor, as seen on the certificate, to stay at home. The managements are obliged to combat unjustified absenteeism and to counteract abuse of medical certificates. It is also their duty to expect solid work from their employees.

If an employee is doing nothing then others have to work for him; this is a situation which insults morality and good relations.

URBAN ON PRISONERS, EDUCATION, OTHER ISSUES

AU181307 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14 Oct 85 pp 6-7

["Transcript" of press conference for foreign journalists given by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at Interpress Center in Warsaw on 8 October]

[Excerpts] Urban: I doubt whether the various services of certain NATO countries find it worthwhile to give financial support to all those in Poland who are calling for a boycott of the elections. They do not behave cleverly. THE WASHINGTON POST, for example, wrote that Lech Walesa, while talking about the elections, declared that the U.S. sanctions applied against Poland had done their job. Yes, they have done their job inasmuch as they have made every Polish family poorer, have reduced every family's standard of living, have increased material difficulties, and have made life harder. To be pleased with this shows terrible cynicism and baseness. It is hard to imagine that such opinions will restore to Mr Walesa the popularity he has lost.

The same WASHINGTON POST that did Lech Walesa an unintended disservice by quoting him as saying that American sanctions had done their job, published an article by Charles Crowder on the subject of General Jaruzelski's statement in New York on the possibility of an amnesty. THE WASHINGTON POST calls us terrorists who take hostages. That is to say, in the opinion of this newspaper Poland's so-called political prisoners are hostages we have taken in order to blackmail society and to enable us to say: If you go to vote, we will free them.

I think these are odd practices that manifest themselves in this kind of writing. Why do I think this? Because editors of THE WASHINGTON POST themselves raised the question of an amnesty during a conversation with General Jaruzelski. Thus, it was not our intention to bring up the subject; it stemmed from the question asked by THE WASHINGTON POST. They raised the whole matter by their question and then went on to attribute it to their interviewee, whom they had asked for an interview, not only intentions which he did not have, but also words which he did not say. To recall General Jaruzelski's words, he said in reply to THE WASHINGTON POST question, that the Sejm decides about amnesties and not he. This is something the paper left out along with the fact that at no time and nowhere are amnesties declared when a situation has not been stabilized. The elections might represent an important stage in achieving full stability in Poland, and that stability makes considering an amnesty possible. I do not know what evidence of terrorism, of blackmail against anyone is present in this kind of reasoning. It would appear that THE WASHINGTON POST is worried about the slightest possibility of an amnesty in Poland, because its reports from Poland mainly concern so-called political prisoners. Seldom do they concern themselves with anything else; it must be afraid that it will not have enough material on its favorite subject.

It must be admitted, however, that other serious articles on Polish subjects and Polish-U.S. relations have appeared in THE WASHINGTON POST lately. I am, therefore, rather bewildered by this sudden unprecedented attack on our policy and this affront to our premier, who treated the paper's journalists as serious discussion partners. Calling the Polish premier a kidnapper, a terrorist, and a blackmailer -- such words are contained in the article -- just because he replied to a question put to him by THE WASHINGTON POST does not serve as an improvement in relations. These are not practices civilized people engage in, even if they hold diametrically opposed views.

It is hard to be surprised by any of the U.S. administration's moves and actions with regard to Poland, but I was, nevertheless, surprised by the content of a speech made by Mrs Ridgeway, the U.S. secretary of state's assistant, at a meeting of the House of Representative's Foreign Affairs Subcommittee which discussed relations with Poland last week.

She declared that the situation in Poland had worsened and that this has a bearing on Polish-U.S. relations. Surely the situation has worsened from the point of view of U.S. intentions toward Poland, and not from an objective viewpoint. She said that the situation in Poland had worsened because of changes in the penal code that permit authorities to arrange accelerated proceedings.

At the last conference I talked about fully accelerated proceedings in the United States; fully accelerated, because they are immediate and simplified with regard to minor offenses. Such proceedings have been practiced on a massive scale since time immemorial. Thus, these charges leveled against us show that the purpose and intention behind the changes to our penal code have not been understood and attest to extraordinary bias. She goes on to talk of limitations to the scope of traditional academic freedoms, which is untrue, for academic freedoms are greater than they were in the 1970's, greater than they were before the war, greater in fact in scope than they traditionally ever were.

Later, Mrs Ridgeway stressed the tension in relations between the church and the authorities. I assert that this diagnosis is unjustified and without foundation. She later said that the Polish Government is consciously striving to place responsibility for all problems with which Poles have to contend on the United States, citing the harassment of American diplomats and tourists, and their expulsion from Poland as evidence of this.

It is untrue that Poland blames the United States for Polish difficulties and for whatever is bad in Poland. It is true that Poland blames the United States for the results of its premeditated sanctions against Poland. As for expulsions of U.S. diplomats and tourists from Poland, they were a result of offenses against diplomacy and Polish laws. We have never maintained that those persons expelled were responsible for Poland's excessive debts contracted in the seventies, for our domestic political conflicts, and so on.

Many Western mass media sources, including the West German radio, continue to report on the tragic death of the orthodox priest Poplawski. I have been stunned to learn from a program beamed by the WST German Radio that at first our authorities refused to investigate this death on the absurd grounds that Poplawski had committed suicide. The West German program stated that rumors had spread in our country "about national-Catholic fanatics who were supposed to have murdered Poplawski." The West German station in question then referred to some British organization called Keystone College that deals with religious affairs in the Eastern bloc and which uncovered the whole truth about Father Poplawski's murder.

PAP issued a communique on this tragic event, which was in fact a suicide committed by an Orthodox priest. All other details of this event are untrue. That Father Poplawski was supposed to have been tied to a tree, that his mouth was stuffed with soil, and that there were clues pointing to murder -- all of this is untrue. It is untrue that no investigations were made into the death in question. Thorough investigations were made in that everything relevant was examined and a post mortem was carried out in the presence of the deceased priest's wife and four representatives of the Orthodox Curia. The results of the investigations and post mortem were accepted as a matter of course by all those attending.

The investigations were carried out by the Bialystok Office for Internal Affairs. No clues of a possible murder were found. This was clearly suicide. For example, Father Poplawski's sister revealed that her brother was in a state of depression. She listed reasons for it, but I will not disclose them. Father Poplawski said to his mother that he would commit suicide.

Other false reports concern the treatment of the Leczyca Penitentiary prisoners. Such reports have appeared in all Western media sources interested in Poland. For example, the BBC maintained that Leczyca prisoners were being beaten up and had suffered injuries, that Frasyniuk's ribs had been fractured, that other prisoners are in grave condition, are suffering inhuman treatment, are being kept in isolation cells, have had their genitals crushed, and have been kicked about, that Jerzy Kajak's leg was sprained to such an extent that it was all swollen up to the knee, and that some prisoners continue to suffer from rheumatic pains, which, of course, I cannot deny, and so on and so forth. According to AP, Romaszewski said that the Leczyca prisoners have had the daylight beaten out of them and that two of them had to be taken to a Lodz hospital. All this is untrue!

What do I know about Leczyca? On 24 September the Leczyca Penitentiary Administration began replacing window screens that had been damaged by nine noncriminal prisoners. The screens are necessary to make illegal contacts with people from an adjacent street impossible. The prisoners in question interfered with efforts to have the screens replaced. They were cautioned and told that they would be disciplined and transferred to other cells. They defied this warning and had to be forcibly removed from their cells, which does not mean that they were beaten or hit. All that took place was that the warders took hold of every prisoner and carried him to another cell. In the new cells the prisoners continued to scream and to call on the criminals to raise a mutiny. This was why five very aggressive persons were put in individual isolation cells until 25 September when they were placed in twos and threes in three cells. [as published] Because physical force had to be used on them, they were examined by doctors who found that one of them had a small bruise on his right hand. That was all. As a result of this incident, on 25 September the convicts refused to eat their breakfast supplied by the penitentiary administration. [as published] That is all there is to the so-called hunger strike. At present, only the convict named Sreniowski continues to refuse food.

A commission appointed by the head of the Regional Board of Penitentiaries in Lodz inquired into the circumstances of this incident immediately and concluded that the conduct of the administration was not incorrect or in conflict with regulations. This is all that took place in Leczyca; all those dramatic reports are just lies.

Jerzy Godula, Interpress: The new academic year has already started, so how does the government view the situation in educational establishments now that the amended higher education law, amended in July, is in force?

Urban: I cannot answer such a general question because the academic year is only a few days old and it is still difficult to talk about the effects of the amended law. We expect these effects to be positive.

What can I say on this subject? First, I will speak on the inauguration of the new academic year itself. Five establishments have still not held their inauguration ceremonies. These inaugurations have proceeded in a worthy and dignified manner, calmly, and without incident, with the exception of the Warsaw Technical University, where hostile leaflets were distributed. Representatives of student organizations, mainly chairmen of college councils of the Polish Students Association, spoke about the role and tasks of student and youth organizations. They often spoke in favorable terms about the amendment to the law on higher education and called for participation in the Sejm elections.

Against this background and expanding on a question asked of me at the last conference, I wish to say that reports about purges meant to occur inside institutions of higher education are untrue.

These are clearly rumors or pieces of gossip meant to disturb the climate inside these institutions, or else they result from a lack of knowledge about legal rules governing the affairs of the academic community. A cadres' review has been announced. This is routine action, a performance of the legal requirement defined in article 133 of the law on higher education.

Moods are becoming stable inside educational institutions, and the academic community is concentrating on its basic tasks. One can therefore assume that the most likely sources of rumors about alleged purges are those elements inside colleges that are disturbed by grades they expect to receive for their work, or authentic opponents to stabilization inside the academic community. These people need not necessarily be academics.

Donald Forbes, REUTER; Mr Minister, in September Mr Miskiewicz, minister of higher education, visited Wroclaw and there are reports that he told a meeting of employees of higher educational institutions that it is their duty to vote. Dr Miska, secretary of the party committee inside the Wroclaw Technical University, is supposed to have told the university senate that according to the minister there is no room among educational staff for those who do not vote. How could the minister have said something like this in the light of your earlier assurances that there is nothing against people who do not have the inclination to vote?

Urban: I deny the truth of this kind of information and this interpretation of what Minister Miskiewicz said. We are saying, and Minister Miskiewicz would also have said it, that voting is a citizen's duty. That means it is not a legal duty, but a moral and political one. However, I deny that the minister tried to induce people to vote through any kind of threat or sanction. This is quite simply some sort of misunderstanding.

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: I have three questions. The first one was already asked at the last conference, but I would still very much like you to answer it today. Are reports that the chairman of the Council of Ministers instructed the finance minister to allocate Z1 billion for the Sejm election campaign true? Second, could you tell us who created the new style of election campaign, especially on television, and in the shape of such programs as the entertainment program in which Editor Broniarek [a television reporter] took part? And third, is it possible to hold tomorrow's meeting with Sejm candidates, including General Jaruzelski, in a bigger hall so that all those foreign correspondents wishing to take part may do so? Of course I am not only thinking about the foreign correspondents, for I am sure that most Polish journalists would also like to be there.

Urban: In response to the first question: As I have already said, the reports are true. It was not the premier, however, but either the government Presidium or Council of Ministers that gave radio and television an extra Z900 million in order to develop the technical base, increase broadcasting hours, and for other undertakings. Of course, the election campaign has priority among these undertakings, but financially speaking it cannot be separated from other television programs. I can say that the election campaign is one of many reasons for supplying television with more money, albeit an important one.

Who created the new style of election campaign on television presented by Editor Broniarek? If I am not mistaken, it was produced by Witold Filler.

Now for the third question: Is it possible to transfer tomorrow's preelection meeting with central candidates to a larger hall?

Unfortunately, it is not. Although I cannot speak on behalf of the organizers because it is the Warsaw PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] Council that is organizing it, there is unfortunately a shortage of large halls in Warsaw and this idea of holding it in a larger hall is, to say the least, belated. I wonder why the statement that there is a shortage of large halls in Warsaw has caused merriment.

The shortage is great, and the plan to build a recreation and sports hall, something which Warsaw needs very much, is beyond our means.

Dominique Garraud, AFP: Mr Minister, what you have said about the events in Leczyca solely concerns 24 September, whereas in our reports we spoke about events which were repeated in this prison on 3 and 4 October. As a result of these later events, Mr Frasyński was given 2 weeks solitary confinement. Could you confirm these events of which you have said nothing so far? You also mentioned a hunger strike by Mr Sreniowski. We would like to ask how the prison authorities intend to act toward this hunger strike because with it, Mr Sreniowski is demanding that doctors appointed by the church be permitted to visit political prisoners in Leczyca.

Urban: I have tried carefully to investigate the Leczyca affair because there have been so many Western reports on it. According to my information, nothing happened on 2 and 3 October and no follow-up events took place, though I do not rule out the fact that some prisoner was given disciplinary measures. Such things are quite simply not recorded in the Office of the Government Spokesman. I have nothing to say on the question of appointing doctors. I wish to say that the prisoners in Leczyca receive proper medical care. But I know nothing of the demand or request you ask about.

Kay Withers: Mr Minister, I think there has been a certain misunderstanding. My question concerning the television election campaign was: Who is exercising general supervision over this new-style campaign, not who produced the program in which Editor Broniarek, took part.

Urban: This supervision is exercised by the chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television, Mirosław Wojciechowski.

Charles Gans, AP: Mr Minister, when I talk to individuals and ask them whether they intend to vote, I often receive the reply that they intend to because they might not receive a bonus or pay raise, or a passport, or they might not be admitted for further education. That is the sort of answer one hears. Therefore, could you tell us in categorical terms whether persons who do not vote will be subjected to any kinds of administrative or other penalties? Also, if there are isolated cases of the management of a factory or educational establishment or anywhere else threatening the employees with sanctions for not voting, will the managements be punishable for it?

Urban: Sir, please go to an election meeting if there is still time and see for yourself if Polish society is as terrorized as you make out in your question. I have no further comment on this subject.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI GREET PDRY ON NATIONAL DAY

AU171033 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] FAP -- On the occasion of the PDRY national day on 14 October, Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski sent a message of congratulations to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S DPRK VISIT

Ceaurescu Addresses Rally

AU181209 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to 14 October mass rally in Pyongyang]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, dear residents of Pyongyang, comrades and friends: It gives me special pleasure to extend -- from the rostrum of this big and impressive meeting of Romanian-Korean friendship and solidarity -- wholehearted, revolutionary greetings and best wishes to you, esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, other comrades of the party and state leadership of the DPRK, to the enthusiastic residents of the hero-city of Pyongyang, and to all friendly Korean people on behalf of the Romanian people, our party and state, and on my own behalf. (loud applause)

I want to express my warmest thanks for the particularly warm welcome we were given on the soil of friendly Korea and for the enthusiastic proof of friendship shown by the residents in Pyongyang -- the beautiful capital of your country. One may say this has turned into a real celebration of friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples. (loud applause)

I want to assure you, dear comrades and friends, that the Romanian people harbor the same warm sentiments of friendship, solidarity, and esteem toward the Korean people and particularly value Romanian-Korean relations. (loud applause)

Over the years of socialist construction, Romanian-Korean relations have developed more and more vigorously. They have strengthened constantly in the struggle to build a new system and for our countries' free and independent socioeconomic development. One can thus state that relations between our countries and peoples have lasting and unshakable foundations and are based on the Romanian-Korean Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, on socialist principles, full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, on comradely assistance, and on the ideals of our peoples to build a free, dignified, and happy life. (prolonged applause)

I also take pleasure in stressing at this big rally that a decisive role in strengthening Romanian-Korean friendship and cooperation was played by the personal relations of profound esteem and appreciation established a long time ago between myself and my close friend and the friend of the Romanian people, Comrade Kim Il-song. (loud applause) With each visit, our meetings and talks have marked events of the greatest importance in the rich chronicle of traditional Romanian-Korean friendship. (loud applause)

On the occasion of the current visit, too, and within the framework of talks with Comrade Kim Il-song, I noted with satisfaction that these relations are developing more and more vigorously. We have agreed to sign a long-term accord on economic, scientific-technical cooperation, and other understandings that will elevate Romanian-Korean friendship and cooperation to new heights in the interest and to the benefit of both peoples and the cause of socialism and peace in the world. (prolonged applause)

Dear comrades and friends, more than 3 years have elapsed since my last visit to your country and I must say that we have been particularly impressed by achievements registered by the Korean people in all areas in that timespan.

We in Romania follow with interest and great friendship the creative efforts made by the industrious and heroic Korean people -- under the proven leadership of the party headed by Comrade Kim Il-song -- to build a new social system, to strengthen national independence and sovereignty, and to shape a free, united, and prosperous Korea. (loud applause)

This year, friendly Korea is celebrating two events of importance to its existence: the jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the homeland's liberation and the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the party. Dear comrades, we want to extend warm congratulations on the occasion of these two events which have decisively changed the Korean people's destiny and opened up the road to their free, independent, and prosperous development. (loud applause) As close friends, we sincerely rejoice in all achievements registered by the DPRK in the construction of socialism and we wish you, dear comrades, greater and greater success in implementing the decisions of the sixth party congress and in achieving the aspirations for progress and well-being, and the legitimate aspiration for the country's peaceful and independent reunification! (loud applause)

On this occasion, too, I want to reiterate the full support of the RCP and Socialist Romania for the initiatives of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and of Comrade Kim Il-song in connection with easing tension in the Korean Peninsula and the organization of dialogue, in various forms, between the two Korean sides -- and we believe that they are rational, just, and able to open up the road to Korea's peaceful and democratic reunification. (loud applause)

Dear comrades and friends, closely united with the Communist Party, our people are firmly acting to successfully conclude the current 5-year plan and proceed to fulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan -- 1986-90 -- and to implementing the great goals put forward by the 13th party congress and the program of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

In our activity we give priority to achieving a new quality of labor and life for all our people. We place special emphasis on intensive economic development, modernization of the production structure, and on improving the technical and qualitative level by applying the most modern achievements of modern science and technology. We pay special attention to expanding the energy and raw material base and we act to cut back on material consumption, constantly increase labor productivity, and raise the efficiency of overall activity.

We also focus our efforts in the direction of the intensive development of agriculture and of achieving a new agrarian revolution that will ensure the revolutionary transformation of the very mode of labor, life, and thinking of the peasantry.

At the same time, we ensure the sustained development of education, science, and culture -- as basic factors of successfully building the new system and the socialist and communist civilization in our homeland.

Within the framework of our general policy of socialist construction, we do all we can to ensure our people's well-being and happiness and to constantly strengthen our homeland's independence and sovereignty. (loud applause)

In the process of building the socialist society, our party is constantly guiding itself by the general laws and principles of scientific socialism and by the revolutionary concept about the world and life -- dialectical and historic materialism -- which it applies creatively to specific conditions in Romania fully in keeping with the objective realities and requirements of each separate stage of socioeconomic development.

We have proceeded and continue to proceed from the truth -- verified by practice -- that the construction of socialism in each country is the work of the peoples' revolutionary struggle, of the workers class, the peasantry, and intelligentsia, and that -- under party leadership -- the contribution of all people to building the new system must be ensured. Socialism is being built with the people and for the people! (loud applause)

Life, the achievements, and the overall experience of socialist countries have demonstrated, and continue to demonstrate on the basis of undeniable facts, that only socialism -- that ensures the strengthening and development of socialist property and the effective participation by the people in the society's leadership -- leads to the complete and definitive elimination of the exploitation of people, nations, and social and national inequalities. Only socialism ensures, in fact, complete equality of rights among nations and people, the strengthening of national independence, and well-being and happiness for all people! (loud applause)

Dear comrades and friends, in doing all we can to ensure the successful progress of all work of socialist construction in our homeland, we also carry out extensive activity in the international arena in the service of peace and cooperation.

We act consistently to develop relations with all socialist countries to overcome differences between some socialist countries and to strengthen their cooperation and solidarity in the belief that this is a factor of the greatest importance for successfully building socialism, for increasing its prestige and influence, and achieving progress and peace in the world. (loud applause)

We also expand relations with the developing and nonaligned countries and we cooperate closely with them to ensure their socioeconomic development as an important factor for the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and for the free and independent assertion of all people.

In the spirit of peaceful coexistence, we promote relations with developed capitalist countries and with all countries in the world, irrespective of social system.

We firmly base our international relations on the principles of full equality, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, on refraining from the use or threat of force, and respect for each people's right to freely choose its road to socioeconomic development without any outside interference.

The international situation continues to be very serious. The arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, is intensifying and the danger of a new world war is increasing, a war that would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe that would destroy the very conditions for existence of life on our planet. This is why the fundamental issue of our time is to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and safeguard the peoples' supreme right to existence, life, freedom, independence, and peace! (loud applause)

In the face of the nuclear danger, it is more necessary than ever to show great responsibility for the destiny of peoples and to do everything -- on the part of all states and primarily those possessing nuclear weapons -- to halt the arms race and to eliminate -- before it is too late -- nuclear weapons on earth and in outer space.

We hail the Soviet Union's initiatives and the measures proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev on the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of nuclear missiles and the cessation of any kind of tests of such weapons, on reducing nuclear weapons by 50 percent, and on halting the militarization of outer space.

The fulfillment of those proposals -- by both sides -- would represent a big step forward on the road to strengthening trust and achieving appropriate accords on completely eliminating nuclear weapons from Europe and throughout the world. (loud applause)

Given the fact that nuclear weapons threaten the peace of the whole of mankind, we believe that all peoples in the world, but especially European countries, must adopt a more active position and must intensify their actions, so that the Geneva talks and the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in November will yield the results hoped for and expected by mankind, namely to really and truly proceed to disarmament and to eliminate the danger of a devastating nuclear war.

Romania acts firmly to strengthen cooperation between the Balkan countries and to turn this area -- in which our country is located as well -- into an area of peace and goodneighborliness without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. We support the creation of such nuclear free zones in northern and central Europe and in other parts of the world. (loud applause)

One must definitely refrain from the policy of the use or threat of force, from military actions, and from confrontations, which cause great material damage and human suffering, and one must proceed most determinedly to resolving all interstate problems solely by peaceful means and negotiations. In this spirit, Romania has proposed -- within the framework of the current UN General Assembly session -- the adoption of a solemn appeal to all states having military conflicts to immediately stop fighting and to proceed to resolving their problems by negotiations. We have also proposed a solemn pledge not to resort to force and not to interfere, by any means, in the domestic affairs of other countries. This year when the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 40th anniversary of the United Nations are celebrated, everything must be done so that a new world war is avoided and so that detente and disarmament will be achieved.

Romania firmly advocates and struggles to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order based on complete equality and equity in interstate relations. In this sense, our country has submitted a number of tangible proposals with a view to universally solving the problems of underdevelopment -- including the inordinately high foreign debts of developing countries -- and with a view to settling these problems between the developed and developing countries with a UN-sponsored international conference.

There are many problems to be solved in the present-day world and to solve them constructively and in the interests of the peoples, all states, irrespective of size or social system, must participate in international activity on equal ground.

I would like to mention with particular satisfaction that the SR of Romania and the DPRK have identical or very close positions on the basic international problems and that our countries are cooperating actively to achieve a policy of equality and respect for national independence and sovereignty, and social progress and peace in the world. (loud applause) We are sure that this positive cooperation and collaboration will continue to strengthen! (loud applause)

Although there are numerous and complicated problems in the present-day world, we are firmly convinced that war can be avoided, a lasting peace can be ensured on earth, and war can be eliminated definitively from the life of mankind! (loud applause)

Acting unitedly, the peoples in the world and progressive forces everywhere are able to halt the dangerous trend of events and can ensure the triumph of the policy of cooperation, disarmament, and peace; they are able to jointly build a better and more just world on our planet! (prolonged applause)

Dear comrades and friends, once again I would like to express my satisfaction with the results of the visit, talks, and understandings concluded; they have opened up the road to elevating the relations of close friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples to higher levels.

From this rostrum and from the bottom of my heart I wish the Communists and the whole friendly Korean people increasingly greater success on the road of socialist development and of implementing the ideals and aspirations to live in a unified, independent, free, and prosperous homeland! (loud, prolonged applause)

Long live fraternal friendship and cooperation between the RCP and WPK, between the SR of Romania and the DPRK, and between the Romanian and Korean peoples! (loud applause)

Long live the WPK, long live the DPRK! (loud applause)

May the unity and cooperation among socialist countries, revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces, and among peoples constantly strengthen in the struggle for social progress and peace! (loud applause)

Long live peace and cooperation throughout the world! (loud prolonged applause and cheers. All those present in the big square of the city chant and give ovations to Romanian-Korean friendship and cooperation. There are chants of "Ceausescu-Kim Il-song!")

SCINTEIA Commentary

AU181947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1030 GMT 17 Oct 85

["Another Powerful Illustration of the Romanian-Korean Militant Friendship and Solidarity" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/10/1985 -- Under this title, SCINTEIA carries in its October 17 issue an extensive commentary on the official friendship visit paid these days by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu to the DPR of Korea at the invitation of President Kim Il-song, which reads inter alia; Event of utmost importance in the chronicle of the Romanian-Korean relations, the official summit talks underscored the wish to enrich the ties of collaboration and militant solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples, in the socialist construction and internationally, in the struggle for peace and progress, for the attainment of peoples' most ardent aspirations.

Through its unfolding and results, SCINTEIA points out, the visit marks an outstanding contribution onto the translation into life of the firm principled orientations of the RCP and Romanian state's foreign policy of expansion and deepening of the relations of collaboration with all countries embarked upon the path of building a new social system -- both with neighbor socialist countries and with countries in other continents.

A defining feature of the Romanian-Korean ties is -- as shown by the current visit -- full mutual confidence and esteem, characteristic landmarks of the relations between comrades of work and struggle for the goals of socialism and communism. The lastingness and depth of these ties reside in the new principles of relations underlying them which result from the very character of the socialist system in Romania and Democratic Korea, the principles of socialism -- fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual comradely aid -- which guarantee the current and long-term development of the fruitful Romanian-Korean relations.

With rich traditions in the struggle for national and social liberation, for a better life, SCINTEIA writes, the Romanian-Korean relations of friendship and cooperation have grown steadily in the years of socialist construction, spurred by the community of system and goals, by the constant concerns over the consolidation of independence and safeguarding of peace.

Reporting on the favorable atmosphere of the new official summit talks, characterized by warm friendship, esteem and mutual understanding, SCINTEIA points out that the dialogue in Pyongyang ushered in a new stage in the development of these relations.

The understandings reached are meant to impart dynamism to the Romanian-Korean relations of collaboration in politics, economy, culture and other fields of activity. Special importance have the decisions regarding the expansion and diversification of economic cooperation with emphasis on the identification of new ways to increase the volume of trade exchanges and broaden the framework of collaboration in mining, machine-construction, chemical industry, etc. Powerful instruments for the attainment of these targets -- the long-term accord on the development of economic and technico-scientific collaboration between the two countries until 2000, signed by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, a highly important document which defines the framework of collaboration broadly.

The exchange of views on international developments, SCINTEIA underlines, brought to the fore the fundamental problems of our epoch, namely the cessation of arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first of all, and the safeguarding of peace.

Hailing the initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU regarding the unilateral moratorium on the emplacement of nuclear missiles and the cessation of any tests with like weapons, a fifty percent cut of nuclear weapons and the cessation of the militarization of outer space, SCINTEIA shows, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the implementation of these proposals -- on either side -- would be a great step forward on the path of confidence-building, of reaching corresponding accords for the total removal of nuclear weapons from Europe and the world over. During the exchange of views the hope was expressed that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva corresponding accords would be reached in keeping with peoples' interests.

As the joint press release shows, the talks brought to the fore the DPR of Korea's support to and solidarity with Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and actions for the overcoming of the serious situation in Europe through halting the location of and withdrawing medium-range missiles, removing atomic weapons from the continent and the world over, for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free region of collaboration and good neighborhood.

Consistent with its solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people, Romania reiterated its solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people and expressed its resolute support to the initiatives of the Workers' Party of Korea, of President Kim Il-song regarding the lessening of tension in the Korean Peninsula and the opening of a broad dialogue between the two parts of Korea -- including the organization of tripartite talks -- to pave the way for a peaceful reunification of that country, supreme desideratum of the whole Korean nation. This consistent and firm position of Romania is highly appreciated in Korea, and President Kim Il-song expressed anew its gratitude to President Nicolae Ceausescu, to the Communist Party, and the Romanian Government and people, for the sincere, steady and unwavering moral support given to the struggle of the Korean people for the building of socialism, for the self-reliant and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The prerequisite of the elimination of force from international relations, a peaceful negotiated settlement of interstate disputed issues, the imperative of the ensurance of each nation's right to independent development, without any outside interference, the consistent solidarity of the two countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, the need for resolute measures in support of the lagging countries for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order - are as many major issues approached during the summit which revealed Romania's and Democratic Korea's joint will to intensify their collaboration for the attainment of peoples' aspiration at peace and progress.

In conclusion SCINTEIA refers to the fact that the Pyongyang talks evinced the resolve of the RCP and of the Workers' Party of Korea to strengthen their friendly ties - a factor of utmost importance for the expansion and deepening of the whole Romanian-Korean relations of collaboration. The two parties reasserted their positions in support of further developing the collaboration with other Communist, worker parties, with socialist parties, with national liberation movements, with other progressive forces, on the basis of equality of rights, respect for each party's right to work out its policies, strategy and tactics in keeping with the conditions of the countries where it works.

Joint Communiqué Issued

For the Pyongyang KCNA text of the joint press communiqué on Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the DPRK, see pages 8-11 of the Korea section of the 17 October Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

STATEMENT ISSUED AT END OF STROUGAL VISIT

AU181937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Statement on Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, paid to Romania on October 17 and 18, a statement was issued showing among other things that his official talks with Constantin Descalescu, prime minister of Romania, covered the implementation of the decisions made during the top-level talks on the expansion of relations between the two countries, especially the growth of trade and the intensification of economic cooperation, as well as ways for their deepening and diversification. Furthermore, opinions were exchanged on current international issues.

It was with satisfaction that bilateral economic ties were shown to have grown continually, with the economic and technical-scientific potential of the two countries, their experience and achievements providing further possibilities for a broader economic cooperation.

Emphasis was placed on the need to step up cooperation in production and production specialization, this being a dynamic factor of the bilateral relationship, and more closely to correlate technical-scientific cooperation to production specialization and cooperation ventures.

In that respect, it was agreed that the relevant ministries should speed up the resolution of problems concerning the extension in the 1986-1990 five-year period of the underway specialization deals and the finalization of new ones in economic areas that are priorities for the two countries. It was also agreed to consider the possibilities of using the industrial potential of the two countries as fully as possible in order to meet mutual demands and undertake joint actions on third markets.

Both parties appreciated the achievements of the central planning bodies in the coordination of the economic plans of the two countries for 1986-1990. Efforts were also agreed to be continued and find new ways to step it further. [sentence as received]

The two prime ministers instructed their foreign trade ministers to finalize negotiations shortly and conclude an agreement on trade and payments between the two countries for 1986-1990.

It was agreed that goods exchanges for the current year be increased, a trade protocol be concluded as soon as possible, and merchandise contracting for 1986 be speeded up.

It was established that, with the experience from the implementation of the "Programme-Agreement" concerning the basic lines of the development of long-term economic and technical-scientific ties between Romania and Czechoslovakia, that the presidents of the two states signed in May 1981, a new long-term economic and technical-scientific collaboration document be prepared to extend until the year 2000.

The two prime ministers restated their countries' wish more actively to expand economic and technical-scientific cooperation in various areas in the spirit of the decisions made by the CMEA economic summit.

They underscored the significance of the further growth of cooperation in culture, education, art, science, health, sports, the mass media and other areas.

During the visit, the two prime ministers signed the protocol of the current Bucharest meeting which stipulates measures for the continuing increase of economic cooperation between the two countries.

As part of the interchange of views on the international situation, the two prime ministers, expressing their concern over the very serious tension worldwide, re-stated the firm determination of their countries to take action, alongside with the Warsaw Treaty states, with the other socialist countries, with all the state of the world that stand for the maintenance of peace, for an end to the arms race, to the nuclear arms race first of all, for the achievement of disarmament, for the resumption and continuation of the detente, peace and collaboration policy, for the settlement of all problems peacefully, by way of negotiations, for the implementation of a New International Economic Order.

Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal invited Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to pay an official visit of friendship to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

STOIAN, FRENCH OFFICIAL MEET, DISCUSS RELATIONS

AU142152 Bucharest ACERPRES in English 2041 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, ACERPRES 14/10/1985 -- Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the French Communist Party.

During the talk on the occasion they stressed the good relations between the two parties and expressed the mutual wish to intensify the bilateral exchanges in the interests of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, to strengthen the collaboration between them in matters of the international political life, especially as regarded the defence of peace and prevention of a new war, the development of a climate of detente and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

TANJUG NOTES REAGAN APPRAISAL OF U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

LD230518 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0350 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 23 (TANJUG) -- Gorbachev has demonstrated a "very refined style" of activity in his public appearances so far, but the American side "has not yet perceived any change of substance in Soviet positions" -- stated the White House press spokesman citing the assessment President Reagan set out to the Republican Party leadership in connection with the forthcoming American-Soviet meeting in Geneva.

After the meeting with Reagan, some Republican leaders declared that he was going to Geneva to achieve "more constructive relations" between the two superpowers and to reach an accord on a "reduction of atomic arsenals."

In talks with Gorbachev, Reagan will also insist on some outstanding bilateral questions, human rights and "Soviet expansionism in the Third World," sources here claim.

The spokesman said that in addressing the UN General Assembly next Thursday, Reagan would set for the "American vision of peace" and present some of his positions before the meeting with Gorbachev. He would also come out with some "specific proposals" which must "provoke responses" from the other side.

During the current 40th anniversary session of the General Assembly, most probably next Friday, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze will meet primarily in order to review preparations for the summit in Geneva.

LCY PRESIDIUUM DISCUSSES MEMBERSHIP QUESTIONS

LD222314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, discussed a proposal on standpoints on the social and class structure of the League of Communists, the cadre policy, and improving collective work and responsibility. These proposals will, after necessary amendments, be sent to the LCY Central Committee for one of its next sessions.

It was stated at the session that the public discussion in connection with the proposals for the conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session has particularly pointed out shortcomings in implementing decisions of the 12th LCY Congress and established tasks for ensuring conditions for the appropriate social and class structure of the League of Communists, and for improving collective work and responsibility.

It was stressed that the League of Communists leadership and organization are duty bound to analyze the cases of decreasing LC membership numbers in the pre-election activity, particularly among immediate producers, where such cases occur. They are also duty bound to intensively work on preventing such cases and to actively undertake measures to affirm and realize the programme principle that says that the working class should be the dominant force in the LCY and society. At the same time LC basic organizations should bear full responsibility for consistently following criteria established in LCY statutes for receiving new members.

Within the framework of a discussion on the course, practice and experiences of election activity in the LC so far, the Presidium judged that the current election activity represents a realistic reflection of the demand that the rank and file should be the main proponents of developing and implementing the cadre policy. The main objective in the forthcoming elections should be, it was stressed, that among several candidates the best are elected, namely those who resolutely struggle along the main path of the League of Communists.

Following decisions already adopted by particular central and provincial committees in the forthcoming elections, a higher number of workers will be elected, in some areas up to 60 percent more, compared with the present situation, as well as a higher number of young people and women.

The Presidium discussed a report on financing the LCY activities in 1984. It established that in 1984 the LCY had been self-financed from membership fees, which is in accordance with the policy adopted at the 12th LCY Congress and the regulations of the LCY Statute. The assets from membership fees, which constitute 93.2 percent of the total resources, have financed the main activity of the LCY. Material and functional-operative expenses in 1984 had lagged behind the growth rate of prices by almost 16 index points, which meant that the policy of expenses had observed necessary measures of the economic stabilization and that in 1984 the LCY assets had been used in a more rational and economic way.

LCY Ranks 'Thinned Out'

AU221210 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Oct 85 p 2

[Vojislava Vignjevic article: "Waiting for the Congress?"]

[Excerpt] Will Yugoslav Communists be approaching the 13th congress with their ranks thinned out? Judging from the statistics, they definitely will. As we learned recently from the corresponding LCY Central Committee service, the total number of people whose party life ended last year is 41,962, and in the first half of this year, on 30 June, 20,809 persons can already be counted among ex-LC members.

SLOVENIA LEADER REFUTES CHARGES OF 'LOCALISM'

LD221714 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0931 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Slovene Executive Council, replied to questions about social and economic problems in Slovenia in last night's Ljubljana TV "Aktuelno" program.

During the conversation, the question of localism was brought up or, rather, Slovenia's "shutting itself off" was mentioned. This expression is hardly acceptable, said Sinigoj. If certain facts and developments are taken into consideration, then one can almost say that to a great extent Slovenia is open. Slovenia accounts for 25 percent of Yugoslavia's exports into the convertible currency area, which means that the Slovene economy is open vis-a-vis the world. Also, within the unified Yugoslav market Slovenia pools its resources with bank resources in other republics and provinces. It has invested considerable resources into the development of agriculture in Vojvodina; it has approved programs which make it possible to open new jobs in Kosovo, etc. It is certainly impossible to imagine Slovenia in the year 2000 not being part of the Yugoslav economy. Great attention was paid to this very subject, both in long-term plan and also in drafting the medium-term plan, of which this is the central question, Dusan Sinigoj said.

VLAJKOVIC SPEECH, MEETINGS AT UN REPORTED

Addresses Nonaligned States

LD222338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2018 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlatkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today spoke on behalf of the nonaligned European countries at a plenary session of the Nonaligned states which took place at UN headquarters in New York.

Beginning his speech, Radovan Vlatkovic paid tribute to India for its successful leadership of the Nonaligned Movement countries since the last summit in Delhi. He said that under India's chairmanship, the movement had ensured continuity in the substance of its activity and had strongly reaffirmed the original principles of nonalignment.

Radovan Vlatkovic went on to say: "Our meeting at the UN is an eloquent example of the importance with the nonaligned countries attach to this world organization. Ever since its foundation, our movement has considered the United Nations to be a unique international forum with in which the Nonaligned gained recognition for their policy, the validity of their proposals, and their constructive action. The nonaligned and other developing countries' aspirations and efforts aimed at changing the entire system of unequal international relations are permeated by the lofty ideals embodied in the UN Charter and thus inseparably linked to the organization's development.

The present, anniversary session of the UN General Assembly, preceded by our important meeting in Luanda, reiterates the commonality of principles, ideas, and actions between the world organization and the movement of nonaligned countries.

It is with satisfaction that I have observed that the joint program accepted by the Non-aligned countries in Luanda has had a full effect here in the General Assembly, thus reaffirming our movement's important place and role in the struggle for peace, independence, equality, and progress in the world.

We have reason to be encouraged by the fact the in the existing difficult international conditions an interest in the policy of nonalignment and the solutions put forward by the movement regarding many political and economic problems in the world is constantly growing. It is a recognition; at the same time we have to treat it as a great obligation and responsibility, and make efforts to assume an even more important role as an active global, independent, and non-bloc factor in international relations.

For their part, the European nonaligned countries are making efforts to contribute to the general actions and activities of the movement as a whole, and at the same time they are relying on it in their activity on their own continent. Together with neutral European countries, they are an indispensable factor in stimulating the process of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, and spurring wider efforts aimed at overcoming the tension between the blocs in Europe and contributing to an improvement of the world situation in general.

I consider it of exceptional importance that, despite the complex circumstances which in recent years have particularly affected the Nonaligned countries, their determined orientation toward further strengthening the unity of the movement and their activity based on the original principles of nonalignment are coming to the fore.

"The gathering of heads of states and governments of nonaligned countries at this jubilee session provides yet another opportunity for us to reach an agreement on the possible ways of implementing those decisions and standpoints which our movement advocates in the interest of the entire international community; above all, those concerning the vital issues of peace, development, disarmament, economic progress, and and world trouble-spots.

This gathering, as well as many meetings which we shall have during our stay at the UN, must be fully used for conducting exchanges of views and for consultations so that at the eighth summit, but in the approach to it as well, we can act in as efficient a way as possible.

The decision to hold the eighth summit of nonaligned countries in Zimbabwe, an African frontline country, is not a tribute just to this new nonaligned country but also to Africa's struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid and for independence and the continent's comprehensive development.

We are convinced that the summit in Harare, to which we must all contribute, will be an important stage in the development of the movement and policy of nonalignment, a new impetus to its role on the international scene. We expect fresh initiatives to be launched in Harare, aimed at paving the way for the stable development of all countries and the world as a whole. Only in that way will nonalignment reaffirm its lasting value and the visionary ideas of its founders."

Meets Koivisto, Losonczi, Kaunda

LD221002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0806 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, Oct 22 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Radovan Vljakovic, yesterday met with a number of statesmen who are in New York to take part in marking the 40th anniversary of the activity of the United Nations.

Finnish President Koivisto gave luncheon in honour of the president of the Yugoslav State Presidency, which furnished an opportunity for a broad exchange of views on questions of security in Europe, topics on the General Assembly agenda, East-West relations, international economic difficulties, debts and other questions of mutual interest.

Vljakovic and Koivisto concluded that Yugoslav-Finnish economic relations lag behind the political relations between the two countries. It was agreed that means be found to stimulate an expansion of economic ties for which, both sides assessed, there exist considerable potentials.

The president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia met also with president of the Hungarian Presidential Council Pal Losonczi. The heads of state of the two neighbouring countries discussed promotion of bilateral relations and some international topics.

Radovan Vljakovic and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda met for the second time this year. The ensuing talk focused on the activity of the non-aligned and ways for implementing the conclusions of the latest non-aligned gatherings. The presidents of Yugoslavia and Zambia assessed the situation in South Africa as volatile and pointed to the need for resolving it as soon as possible by giving independence to Namibia and recognizing the rights of the black majority in South Africa.

Meets Angolan President

LD230711 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0439 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, October 23 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlakovic met here with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. This was another meeting between leaders of the two friendly nonaligned countries since their talks in the Angolan capital of Luanda last summer.

Vlakovic and dos Santos exchanged views on the international situation. They highly evaluated relations between the two countries and expressed the wish for their expansion and strengthening. Noted in particular was the endeavour for friendly political relations to be reflected also in economic relations.

Meets Mexican, GDR Officials

LD230000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2230 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, October 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlakovic received German Democratic Republic State Council Vice-Chairman Gerald Goetting today. Favourably assessing the recent visit of German Democratic Republic Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker to Yugoslavia, Vlakovic and Goetting expressed the wish for the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries. The talk focused on the activity of the non-aligned countries and assessed it as significant.

Radovan Vlakovic also received Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda today who delivered a message from Mexican President de la Madrid. The Mexican foreign minister thanked the Yugoslav people and government for the extensive, comprehensive aid to the victims of the earthquake in Mexico. Vlakovic and Sepulveda examined the international situation focusing particularly on the situation of the developing countries. The debt problems which, as jointly assessed, should be solved by joint understanding on the part of creditors and debtors were also discussed.

Sepulveda congratulated Yugoslavia on its nomination as president of the Group 77 [as received] which coordinates the activities of the developing countries in the economic sphere. Both sides observed that the group's current actions were of particular importance, since economic issues will dominate the General Assembly agenda this autumn.

Talks With UN Secretary General

LD222346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2044 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar today received Radovan Vlakovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. At the reception Vlakovic was accompanied by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and other members of the Yugoslav delegation, who are taking part in the celebrations of the UN's 40th anniversary. Greeting the high-ranking guest, Perez de Cuellar paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its support and active contribution to the work of the world organization. The UN secretary general and the president of the Yugoslav Presidency exchanged views on several international topics, particularly on South Africa and the Near East. They also discussed topics on the agenda of this year's UN General Assembly session.

UN MEMORIAL PARK DEDICATED NEAR SARAJEVO

LD222241 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, October 22 (TANJUG) -- In view of the complex international situation, support to the U.N. is more necessary today than ever before, said Yugoslav State Presidency member Lazar Mojsov today, underlining that this pertains not only to the support of the U.N. member-countries, statesmen and diplomats, but also the world as a whole.

Mojsov, also chairman of the Yugoslav committee for the 40th U.N. anniversary and former chairman of the U.N. General Assembly, spoke at a ceremony today at which a Mt Bjelasnica valley, near Sarajevo -- Yugoslav Republic Bosnia-Herzegovina -- was proclaimed "the Valley of the U.N."

Mojsov underlined the significance of the U.N. in the future as the only way to finally overcome the danger of nuclear war and ensure peace and cooperation among peoples.

The ceremony on Mt Bjelasnica was one of the many at which Yugoslav republics and provinces observed the U.N. anniversary. A ceremony held by the Presidency of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia today adopted a declaration which calls on all countries of the world, especially permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, to prevent the policy of thwarting the organization's actions towards solving world problems.

The declaration points out that Yugoslavia, one of the 51 countries-founders of the U.N., will continue to take part in all efforts aimed at the organization's affirmation and efficient action.

CHANGES IN MILITARY SERVICE, SCHOOLS LAW ADOPTED

LD222225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber's National Defense Committee today adopted, despite some reservations, the proposed law on military service and the proposed amendments and changes to the law on military schools and the scientific and research institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army. The committee was also informed about some topical issues of the present military-political situation in the world.

The proposed law on the military service, adopted today, also includes suggestions put forward by various federal organs and bodies. However, the basic regulations of the presented legal document remain the same. This implies that young men due to serve military service after the law comes into force (probably in December 1985) will serve a 12-month term. In keeping with the current law conscripts already serving their military term on the day the new law comes into effect will serve a 15-month term. It is, however, envisaged that these conscripts can have their term reduced by 60 days by the federal secretary for national defense.

Conscripts who, under the current law, will have served the first 12 months of their military service will not be asked to do the additional 3 months. On the day the new law comes into force they would be transferred to the armed forces reserve units. Representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense explained that this regulation could be enforced only if certain measures are taken to maintain the necessary level of the Yugoslav People's Army's combat readiness.

The proposed changes and amendments to the law on military schools and scientific and research institutions in the Yugoslav People's Army regulate the education and training of cadres in the Army in more specific terms. For instance, the possibility of giving professional training to and of advanced studies in military schools for cadres which do not belong to the organizational composition of the Armed Forces' commands, headquarters, units and institutions, but whose work contributes considerably to the Armed Forces' activity, is regulated more precisely. This refers to the needs in the sphere of the production, maintenance and use of weapons and military equipment and the sphere of leading and commanding in the system of all-people's defense. Of importance are new regulations concerning military education: It has been proposed that post-graduate studies could be done in the schools of military commands and headquarters, the Yugoslav People's Army High Military-Political School and in the All-People's Defense School. It is also envisaged that the Marsal Tito Armed Forces' Center for Strategic Research and Studies will introduce a course leading to a military science doctoral degree in warfare strategy.

BELGRADE CITY COMMITTEE NOTES NEED FOR REFORMS

LD212248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1738 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- The forthcoming changes in the political system in Belgrade City must above all be such as to make it more effective, rational, and simple. This means that changes must be made which, on the one hand, will make the system more accountable to the working people and citizens and which, on the other hand, will not fetter economic development. This is the main conclusion of today's session of the City Committee Presidium, at which, it is reported, there was a debate in preparation for a City Committee session on the main directions of change in the political system in the town.

It was assessed that serious stagnation has come about in implementing the political system and in the operation of its institutions on a self-managing and delegated basis. Delegate decisionmaking has become a mere formality; the efficiency and accountability of the administrative organs have been weakened; and there are a number of other weaknesses.

It was concluded that at the City Committee session the main directions and framework in which the changes in the political system should be carried out should be settled, in order that the competent organs are able to begin to make specific changes as soon as possible.